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SEA AND AIR

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This Week

By M. I. N. I.

Good news: It looks as though the President and Congress will confer many blessings upon the Services during the new year. They are needed and will be welcome.

One blessing that is certain: Enactment of a substantial shipbuilding program and a complementary increase in commissioned officers and men. One blessing in prospect: A second shipbuilding program, which the President has announced he may ask Congress to adopt.

So much for the Navy. Now for the Army, and I hint it gently. Possible increase in commissioned strength as urged by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Chiefs of several Bureaus in their annual reports.

So far so good. But there are other matters that press for action. See the priority list of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The most important of these are revision of pay and naval selection reform. Both should receive instant attention.

Nor ought Congress fail to reward the gallant officers and men of the Panay or to amend the laws relating to pensions and allowances for the dependents of the killed and the disabled.

Speaking of the Panay, the report of Lt. Comdr. J. J. Hughes shows a commander, disabled by a smashed hip, watching everything with clear eyed attention, and in control of the situation practically every moment. Gallant commander, Commander. The country and the Navy is proud of you!

I hear the White House is responsible for the order directing Army officers attending the White House Reception on February 18 to wear the special evening dress or new blue uniform, and not the service uniform. This would seem to be a notice for the Service to dress up, and thereby further deplete the pocketbook which Christmas flattened.

Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, has served notice that he will make assignments without regard to the General Staff Eligibility List. Such assurance is a source of gratification to many who look forward to responsible commands.

Comdr. L. F. Reifsnyder, recently relieved as public relations officer of the Navy Department, has been rewarded for his efficient service by assignment to the command of the Memphis. And she is to go to Australia with three other cruisers to participate in the 150th anniversary of that great Commonwealth. Waugh!

Bear Adm. R. R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, likewise is to have a fine winter trip. He is going to Puerto (Please turn to Page 359)



Picturesque in its setting on the island of Oahu is this formation of the Eleventh Tank Company stationed at Schofield Barracks as a unit of the Hawaiian Division. The company is commanded by Capt. Ralph E. Tibbets, USA.

Maas Promotion Bill Opposed by Navy Dept.

The Navy Department sent to Congress this week a report on the Maas personnel bill opposing passage of the measure but admitting that the present selection system results in a "wastage" of officers.

Estimating that enactment of the bill would result in an annual saving to the Government of nearly three million dollars a year, Admiral William D. Leahy, writing as Acting Secretary of the Navy to the House Naval Affairs Committee described the bill as designed "to change existing law relating to the promotion, retirement and discharge of officers of the line of the Navy so as to avoid such wastage of officer personnel as now obtains by reason of the forced retirement of officers who fail of selection."

Meanwhile the House subcommittee on naval appropriations prepared to call Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, before it next week for questioning on the selection situation. Last year, it will be recalled, the subcommittee interrogated Admiral Andrews at length on the subject and in its report on the naval appropriations bill declared that "there is urgent need for further legislative consideration of the Navy's line officer situation." When the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation appeared before the subcommittee this year to defend the estimates for personnel expenditures, members were prepared with questions on the selection system. It was agreed, however, to take this up at a special meeting after the regular hearings are concluded which will probably be first part of next week.

Admiral Leahy in his report on the (Please turn to Page 362)

GS Eligibility System Criticized by C. of Inf.

Declaring that the situation as to assignments of officers to school at Leavenworth "still remains unsatisfactory," Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, states that his office has adopted the policy of disregarding the question of General Staff eligibility in making details under its control.

In his annual report to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Infantry recommended the establishment of new Tables of Organization for his arm and stated that the efficiency of Infantry organizations was seriously affected by a shortage of trained and experienced officers on duty with troops. On April 30, 1937, he said, the number of officers actually assigned to regiments was 175 less than the authorized number prescribed in Tables of Organization. The condition is further aggravated, he said, by the fact that units stationed in the continental United States have had to bear the brunt of the personnel deficiency and that further depletions of officer complements have resulted from the assignment of troop officers to CCC and other administrative duties.

Commenting on the Leavenworth problem, General Lynch said:

"The situation with respect to attendance at the Command and General Staff School still remains unsatisfactory. Demands for Graduates of this school are steadily increasing, but there is a large body of competent officers who, through no fault of their own, cannot be accommodated as students. Non-graduates feel that they will be denied professional opportunities by virtue of not having their (Please turn to Page 361)

Bolstering of Defense on Congress' Program

National Defense has the spotlight as Congress meets next week for the final session of the 75th Congress.

More than at any time since the World War, measures for strengthening the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will receive the careful attention of each Senator and Representative. A naval expansion program, increases for the Army, aviation increments, personnel measures, all will be on the calendar as major features of the legislative program.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is expected to emphasize international affairs and national defense and it will be the key-note for action on a wide variety of measures to strengthen the military and naval defenses of the nation. Appropriations for the Army and Navy will almost certainly exceed a billion dollars and break all records for peace-time defense expenditures.

Headlining the naval legislative list will be the naval expansion program. With two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines and four auxiliary ships already on the 1939 program, enlargement of this increment is expected to be proposed by the Administration, and probably also a cruiser authorization bill. Of great importance to the Navy also will be consideration of reforms in the selection system.

Of importance to the Army will be the appropriation of adequate funds to carry forward its mechanization, motorization and rearment programs, to provide it with new aircraft, additional tanks, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, modernized artillery, and semi-automatic weapons. Also to be considered is an Administration proposal to increase the officers strength of the Army by more than two thousand and several measures to augment the industrial preparedness of the Nation by authorizing the granting of educational orders and providing for laying reserve supplies of strategic materials not produced in sufficient quantities in this country.

The reserve components of the services will not be neglected. The National Guard is seeking an increase to strength of 210,000. Summer training for 30,000 Army Reserve Officers is being proposed. And an enlargement of the Naval Reserve with the establishment of a new basic law governing its administration and setup will be considered. The budget estimates will provide for an increase of 3,500 Regular Navy and 1,000 Regular Marine Corps enlisted men. A Regular Army enlisted strength of 165,000 will probably be approved.

In the field of aviation, the budget estimates will probably provide for sufficient new planes to give the Navy about 1800 planes, roughly the number approved several years ago as required for a treaty strength Navy. Seven hundred planes will probably be recommended for the Army Air Corps which will bring the Army close to its authorized strength of 2,350 planes. Additions beyond the budget figures will be sought by aviation supporters. Lighter-than-air will also be on the calendar, and an attempt will be made by supporters of this type to have Con-

(Please turn to Page 359)

Newspaper Editors Comment on America's Position in the Air

With armaments a prime topic among observers of the international scene, the latest issue of Jane's "All the World's Aircraft" comes at a time calculated to create a great deal of comment from the American public. A cross section of editorial comment on the annual follows:

The St. Louis, *Globe-Democrat*, says, "At a time when dictators are boasting of the air strength of the countries they rule, and when airplanes are bombing cities in Spain and China, it is reassuring to learn that the United States air force is one of the largest, if not the largest, and possibly the most efficiently equipped in the world."

"An authoritative of the aerial rearmament race is presented in the 1937 edition of Jane's All the World's Aircraft, which has just been published in London. And it shows that while Fascist and imperialistic nations have been building larger and more efficient air fleets, America has also been making and improving military planes for its own use or as a measure of preparedness."

"The United States is not building an air fleet to use against poorly armed people, like the Ethiopians or the Chinese. It would not construct a single plane to be used in aggression, and it sincerely desires peace. But at a time like the present, the average American will not be sorry to hear that our air force is the equal of any in the world."

"Air strength is no longer merely a matter of the number of planes, but more and more one of the performance of which these planes are capable," says the Dayton, Ohio, *News*. "The superiority of American commercial air transports was proven by their adoption on a number of foreign lines; and until a year or so ago, Jane's notes, 'some of the big and medium American passenger machines were fast enough, if fitted with guns, to chase most of the world's high speed fighters out of the sky.'

"Secretary of War Woodring's annual report to the President both confirms the rise in air strength and touches upon this seeming inconsistency. In the past year, he reveals, 1000 new planes have acquired and 1000 more are now on order. Faster designs of greater range have made the 2320 modern planes which the air corps wants not later than 1940 'several times more powerful than a comparable numerical strength a few years ago.' These craft, Secretary Woodring agrees, are at least the equal and probably the superior, type for type, of any military airplane in the world. Jane's may think the American air force is more than it needs, but from the viewpoint of our own security that is better than having less than we need."

The Miami, Fla., *Herald*, comments, "Evidently we have been too modest, the British authorities have made the discovery that development of high speed passenger airplanes here has given America a formidable air reserve power in event of war."

"This British estimation of aviation here will be an assurance to the timid

The Panay Incident

The tenseness in the relations of the United States and Japan, provoked by the bombing and sinking of the USS Panay, was somewhat ameliorated by the Japanese note reiterating expressions of regret, willingness to make reparation, and assurances that there would be no repetition of attacks upon American life and property, and, finally, by stressing the significance of the recall of Rear Admiral Mitsunami, the naval air commander and the punishment of other responsible officers according to law. The note described the destruction of the Panay and the killings and woundings that resulted, as a "mistake." Our government replied accepting the Japanese professions, and announced we adopted as our view the scathing findings of the court of inquiry convened by Admiral Yarnell. A note similar to that addressed to the United States was dispatched to Great Britain in apology for the shelling of the British gunboats Ladybird and Bee.

While the Panay outrage has passed into diplomatic history, the fact is that it is outstanding to date among the incidents which are irritating the United States as a result of Japan's purpose to conquer China. Further, the note presenting our demands, was so emphatic as to demonstrate that the patience of the Washington Administration has reached the breaking point, and any attack upon American life and property in the future will necessitate stronger measures than the mere communication of our views to Tokyo. In his annual message, which he is expected to read in person when Congress convenes on January 3, the President is expected to discuss the Far Eastern situation, to refer to the Panay's sinking, and to speak determinedly of what the United States will do should more outrages be perpetrated. The President further is expected to recommend to Congress a program of

naval construction larger than has been presented since 1916. Such a program necessarily will require additions to the commissioned and enlisted personnel. By his words as well as by his recommendations, which Congress very largely will adopt, Japan will be advised that the United States means business, and that any interference with our citizens, our property, and our rights will not be tolerated. Since 1900 when the Hay doctrine was adopted by the world, Japan and other Powers have been pledged to respect the territorial integrity of China and to maintain the open door in that country. It is the intention of the Administration to require observance of those pledges. Great Britain, which has seen the rich Yangtze Valley pass into possession of the Japanese, is now apprehensive of their capture of Canton, and the threat which this will cause to Hong Kong. Reports have reached here that the British are quietly strengthening Hong Kong, are considering the dispatch of six capital ships, battleships or battle cruisers to that port, and have assigned as commander-in-chief of the China station, Vice Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Fourth Sea Lord. The normal British force based upon Hong Kong comprises six cruisers, an aircraft carrier, a minelayer, nine destroyers, seventeen submarines, and 35 smaller vessels, including river gunboats like the Ladybird and the Bee. Even strengthened by six capital ships such a force still would be inferior to a concentrated Japanese Navy.

Vice Admiral Yamamoto, Vice Minister of the Japanese Navy, has issued a statement thanking the American government and people for accepting the Japanese apology in connection with the Panay, and pledging that hereafter the Japanese Navy would "extend every possible effort to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents." As to the matter of reparation, the State Department is showing no intention of presenting claims at the present

who have felt that the United States has not progressed with other nations in the field.

"First we know, this country will be accused of starting an airplane race to threaten the peace of the world, and our former modesty in the face of propaganda will be labeled as trickery to hide our strength."

"The conditions under which the United States entered the World War had an important lesson to teach and it is gratifying to know, twenty years later, that we have learned it," says the Trenton, N. J. *Gazette*. "This progress is all the more remarkable because it has not been achieved through the stimulus of danger that constantly exists in Europe, and does not reflect the nation's full powers of production. Under the goad of grim necessity, the United States with its unsurpassed scientific and material resources, could improve its position in aviation substantially."

The Ft. Worth, Texas, *Star-Telegram*, writes, "That we are protected by a larger air force than any nation is now capable of throwing against us is realization that the cause of national defense has not suffered because of the economic controversies that have been raging."

"We should have the largest air force and the largest navy. We should have materials for an army as large as that with which we entered the World War and the reserves for it should be far beyond the preliminary training stages. The United States wants no war. Neither does it want a war being waged across or above it."

"It is incumbent upon the United States to maintain an air force which at least equals those of other nations," says the Butte, Mont., *Post*. "Modern warfare has demonstrated that the airplane is a most important factor in military establishments. Americans fervently hope, of course, that ours may never be called into action, but with world conditions what they are, it is gratifying to know that our ships and our flyers are efficient. Their preparedness helps to guarantee us against trouble."

The Norfolk, Va., *Virginian-Pilot*, comments, "Little does Jane's know how real Montreal, Quebec and Halifax become as possible bases for hostile aircraft about budget-making time, or how threatening Monterey, Vera Cruz and Tampico. There is truly no logic in the fear that Canada or Mexico may at any time in the predictable future confront us with hostile air fleets ready to give New Orleans or Boston a taste of what has just been suffered by Shanghai, but even Jane's must know that civilian logic is different from military logic."

"Under the rules of military logic, every nation is a potential enemy, even though a present friend, and no trust must be put in anything but a clear margin of military superiority. That is why it is a safe prediction that Jane's cheerful news about our excellent position in the air will still leave our air ministries deep in the dumps. What they are sure to demand is less Jane's and more planes."

time. The Oahu is now engaged in salvaging the Panay.

The exchange of notes follows:

Japanese Reply to Protest
Text of the note handed to the American Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, by the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, December 24, 1937:

Monsieur l'Amiral:

Regarding the unfortunate incident occurring on the Yangtze River, about 26 miles above Nanking, December 12, in which Japanese naval aircraft attacked by mistake the USS Panay and three merchant ships belonging to the Standard Oil Co. of America, causing them to sink or burn, with the result that there were caused casualties among those aboard, I had the honor previously to send to your excellency my note of date December 14.

Almost simultaneously, however, I received your excellency's note, No. 838, which was sent by the direction of the Government of the United States, and which, after describing the circumstances prior to the occurrence of the incident, concludes that the acts of the Japanese forces in the attack were carried out in complete disregard of the rights of the United States, taking American life and destroying American property, both public and private; and which states that,

"In these circumstances, the Government of the United States requests and expects of the Japanese government a formally recorded expression of regret, and an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will insure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever."

As regards the circumstances surrounding the present unfortunate incident, I desire to state that while it is concluded in Your Excellency's note that the incident resulted from disregard of American rights by Japanese armed forces, it was entirely due to a mistake, as has been described in my above-mentioned note.

As a result of the thorough investigations which have been continued since then in all possible ways to find out the real causes, it has now been fully established that the attack was entirely unintentional.

I trust this has been made quite clear to Your Excellency through the detailed explanations made to Your Excellency December 23 by our naval and military authorities.

With reference to the first two items of the requests mentioned in Your Excellency's note, namely a recorded expression of regret, and indemnifications, no word needs to be added to what I have said in my aforementioned note.

As regards the guarantee for the future, I wish to inform Your Excellency that the Japanese navy issued without delay strict orders "to exercise the greatest caution in every area where warships and other vessels of America or any third power are present in order to avoid a recurrence of a similar mistake, even at the sacrifice of a strategic advantage in attacking Chinese troops."

Furthermore, rigid orders have been issued to the military, naval and foreign offices of the Government to pay, in the light of the present untoward incident, greater attention than hitherto to observance of the instructions that have been repeatedly given against infringement of or unwarranted interference with the rights and interests of the United States and other third powers.

And the Japanese government are studying carefully every possible means of achieving more effectively the above-stated aims, while they already have taken steps to ascertain, in still closer contact with American authorities in China, the whereabouts of American interests and nationals, and to improve the means of communicating intelligence therewith speedily and effectively to the authorities on the spot.

Although the attack on the man-of-war and other vessels of the United States was due to mistake, as has been stated above, the commander of the flying force concerned was immediately removed from his post, and recalled, on the ground of a failure to take the fullest measures of precaution.

Moreover the staff members of the fleet and the commander of the flying squadron and others responsible have been duly dealt with according to law. The Japanese government are thus endeavoring to preclude absolutely all possibility of the recurrence of incidents of a similar character.

It needs hardly be emphasized that, of all the above-mentioned measures taken by the Japanese government, the recall of the com-

(Please turn to Page 375)

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Elwell K. Jett, USN-Ret., who has been appointed chief engineer of the Federal Communications Commission.

Maj. Arthur O. Walsh, FD, USA, who has been assigned to Command of the Finance School.

Col. Thomas D. Osborne (FA), USA, newly selected chief of staff of the Hawaiian Department.

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

Rico and the Virgin Islands to inspect their Coast Guard Stations.

* * *

The Army's pressing need of motor vehicles is stressed by Major General Markham, former Chief of Engineers, in his annual report. I understand a substantial addition to the automotive strength of the Service will be granted at the impending session of Congress.

* * *

Responsible jobs for two young officers: Lt. Comdr. Charles B. Hunt and Comdr. Joseph W. Gregory have been assigned to command experimental submarine boat divisions 1 and 2 respectively. They will test various devices, propeller alterations, etc., in order to improve the safety and increase the speed of the undersea boats.

* * *

I hope Admiral W. D. Leahy is keeping a diary of his numerous conversations with the President regarding the Far Eastern situation, the condition and movements of the Fleet, etc. They would be informing to say the least, for they would demonstrate the intense interest of the Commander-in-Chief in the sea arm, and his determination that it shall be fit and strong and competent to defend the nation and its vital interests.

Defense on Congress' Program

(Continued from First Page)

gress lay down a policy for the development of dirigibles and to construct one or more large airships for the Navy.

The question of continuing the ban on payment of the reenlistment allowance will be before Congress. If, as is expected, the Administration recommends continuation of the ban, a strong fight will be waged to restore the payment. Several measures for increasing the pay of enlisted personnel of the armed services have been introduced and will be pushed. A general pay increase for the Services, to include commissioned officers, warrant officers and nurses as well as enlisted men will probably receive some study. Of great importance to the enlisted personnel of the Services, especially the Army non-commissioned officers is proposed legislation which has been under study in the Veterans Administration to give enlisted men, especially those with long service, higher disability pensions. Legislation to give an allowance to personnel of the Army and Navy who use their private automobiles on Government business will also be considered.

Reorganization of the executive departments will be an important legislative project before the session and as far as the armed services are concerned the most important feature is as to proposals to revise the Navy Department so as to lessen the powers of the bureau chiefs and put more authority in the hands of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Navy Plane Contract

With "Jane's" rating the United States Navy as the foremost in world aviation, and with the Navy making tremendous strides in the development of patrol planes, the Navy Department announced this week that a contract had been awarded to the Curtis Wright Airplane Division, Buffalo, N. Y., for 58 VBF, Scout Bombers. The contract calls for planes without engines or propellers, these to be furnished by the government, the contract amounting to \$1,828,651.00. Bids were opened in the Navy Department on Oct. 29.

Newton D. Baker

The death of the Hon. Newton D. Baker, World War Secretary of War, on December 25 came as a genuine loss to the entire military service. All who served under him in the War had come to look upon him as their personal friend. Below, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL presents tributes to the former secretary from General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States; General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding General of the Second Army, who served with Mr. Baker on the Special Aviation Board of 1934—his last official service to the Army.

By General John J. Pershing

NEWTON BAKER was a man of pleasing personality. Though small and rather frail he was an intellectual giant. His mind was keen and clear and his judgements sound. Though modest and unassuming he was a positive character and capable of bold decisions. Almost his first act upon becoming Secretary of War was to dispatch an expedition to punish Mexican bandits who in March 1916 had raided Columbus, New Mexico. He then mobilized the National Guard on the frontier which probably prevented war with Mexico. But it was the World War that tested Mr. Baker's ability. Confronted with the Nations lack of preparation, his problem was to raise Armies, train them, provide equipment, artillery, aviation and sea transport. History records his amazing success. Newton Baker will go down as a great citizen, but he will be especially remembered as our greatest war secretary.

By General Malin Craig

NEWTON D. BAKER was one of our greatest secretaries of War. Succeeding to the office in May, 1916, he had less than a year's service when we entered the greatest war in all history. Applying his fine talents for organization Mr. Baker directed the expansion of our army from about 100,000 to more than 4,000,000. At the same time he acquired a professional military knowledge that was amazing, considering his brief service and his preoccupation with the mass of detailed work of his office. An outstanding trait of Mr. Baker was his ability to inspire in his subordinates the same untiring zeal that characterized his own indefatigable efforts in the public service. He shares with General Pershing the major portion of the credit for our victorious conduct of the war.

After leaving office Mr. Baker retained a lively and sympathetic interest in the Army. On numerous occasions he gave freely of his time and his talents in order that our national defense might be strengthened. He was held in universal admiration and affection throughout the army. His death is mourned by all our soldiers.

By Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum

THE passing of the Honorable Newton D. Baker came as a shock to me, as it did to his numerous admirers and friends throughout the world. Not only was he a great American, who loved his country fervently, but he directed successfully our War Department during the years of its greatest efforts to organize, equip and fight a foreign enemy.

My closest associations with Mr. Baker were on the field of battle. Upon his arrival in France, on the eve of our great St. Mihiel attack, he came directly to the headquarters of the First Army. He spent most of the night going over our plans, asking questions and familiarizing himself with our scheme of maneuver.

Before daylight on the day of the jump-off, he went to an observation post, from which he could look over a large portion of the battle. Later in the morning, he joined our Infantry in their forward progress. Late that afternoon, when he returned to our headquarters, he was most enthusiastic as to what he had observed. He was particularly grateful that he had had an opportunity to see the human side of war in a manner such as had not been conceived by him. He was especially impressed by the demonstration of the wholesome and manly virtues as displayed by our American soldiers.

He was convinced by this day's ex-

periences and personal observations that the American soldier, with his strong character, aggressive spirit and "resolve to win", would be the deciding factor in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

He was as inspired by the qualities our officers and men had displayed during this day, that he pledged himself anew to dedicate his efforts to support the Commander-in-Chief in successfully carrying out his recommendations and decisions.

After studying the American organization and reflecting on the Battle of St. Mihiel, Mr. Baker said that he was more confirmed in his judgment than ever before, that General Pershing had been warranted in his insistence for the creation of an American Army. He spoke of his gratitude that General Pershing had maintained his position in spite of nearly overwhelming pressure to break up the American forces and of his own happiness in supporting this stand.

Mr. Baker realized as much as any leader in our public life that grave questions of national import demanded men of character and vision to reach a sound solution. He learned at first hand the toll of war upon the spiritual capabilities of human beings. He always approached his analysis of a situation by keeping the human element foremost in his thoughts, and making all other factors adjust themselves to it.

My last service with him was on the Baker Aviation Board, where, at his own expense for a period of several weeks, he again served the War Department and our country in applying his great mentality and vision to this important controversial question, and in helping us to conceive a sound solution.

America has lost a true and loyal son from her midst. His teachings will remain as guide posts for many generations to come.

The Army has lost a friend and wise counselor, whose judgment was convincing and always appreciated. In addition to our personal feelings concerning his passing, we extend our heartfelt sympathies to those nearest him in the hour of their bereavement.

General Orders No. 10

In general orders No. 10, published Dec. 28, the United States Army paid its tribute to Mr. Baker as follows:

The War Department announces with deep regret the death of the Honorable Newton D. Baker at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 25, 1937.

This distinguished statesman served as Secretary of War from 1916 to 1921, including the entire period of our participation in the World War. Under his leadership more than 4,000,000 American soldiers were mobilized and more than 2,000,000 were transported across the ocean to play a major part in bringing the World War to a victorious conclusion.

Mr. Baker was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, on December 3, 1871. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892, and from Washington and Lee University with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1894. He served as private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in 1896 and 1897 and subsequently engaged in the private practice of law in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1902 he was elected City Solicitor of Cleveland, serving until 1912 when he was elected Mayor.

On May 7, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson appointed Mr. Baker Secretary of War. Almost immediately he became engrossed in a tremendous amount of unusual departmental work occasioned by difficulties on the Mexican border which led to the mobilization of the Regular Army and National Guard. In less than a year we had entered the World War and Mr. Baker became directly responsible for the greatest mobilization in the history of the American Nation. The successful conduct of the war was due in very large measure to the inspiring leadership, the indefatigable energy, the calm judgment, and the genius for organization of Secretary Baker.

After the close of the World War Secretary Baker rendered service of the greatest value to national defense in the reorganization of the Army of the United States.

After leaving the Cabinet in 1921 Mr. Baker accepted a commission as a Reserve colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department. Later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the citation for which follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and dis-

tinguished services. As Secretary of War during the World War he was responsible for the organization, development, and

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Chairman Walsh of Senate Naval Committee promises action on promotion at this session; Speedy military justice shown in report of Judge Advocate General of the Army; New Navy budget to provide for beginning construction on 22 new vessels; Representative Melvin J. Maas to press for automobile allowance for services; New Policy requires at least one formation a day in CCC Camps?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

completion of a military program which brought success to the American arms. Throughout the war he rendered services of inestimable value to the country."

On leaving the Government service Mr. Baker resumed his law practice in Cleveland and became one of the ablest and most successful attorneys in the United States. Though greatly engrossed in his profession, Mr. Baker found time to devote much attention to the public service. In 1928 he was appointed by President Coolidge as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He also served as a member of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission in 1929. In 1934 he was Chairman of the Committee which recommended many improvements in the Army Air Corps, most of which have been effected. Mr. Baker also served as president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and as a member of the Advisory Council of the National Economic League.

Throughout his entire career, whether in office or in private life, Mr. Baker rendered willing and conspicuously able public service. He was as modest as he was brilliant and ever sought to avoid the recognition that he merited. He enjoyed the admiration and affection of the entire Army. In his passing the Army has lost a loyal friend and the Country one of our most distinguished citizens.

As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the flags at all military posts be displayed at half staff on the day of the funeral, December 28, 1937.

By order of the Secretary of War:

MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
E. T. CONLEY,
Major General
The Adjutant General

Replies to Army's Greeting

The following telegram has been received from General John J. Pershing in answer to a message from the Chief of Staff, extending to him the Christmas Greetings of the Army:

TUCSON, ARIZ.
GENERAL MALIN CRAIG,
CHIEF OF STAFF,
U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To have received through you the sincere and affectionate greetings of every officer and enlisted man of the Army has moved me beyond expression. Your message breathes the loyalty and the indomitable spirit that brought victory to our armies in the World War. It is gratifying to feel that the Army of today, under your leadership supported by other men of rank who like yourself occupied key positions in the AEF, is steadily progressing toward the goal of effective readiness. Please accept for yourself and convey to all ranks of the Army my cordial greetings and best wishes for the New Year.

John J. Pershing.

Oppose Constellation Memorial

The Navy Department this week declared its opposition to legislation providing for the restoration of the frigate Constellation and for its establishment at Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md., as a national museum.

Admiral Leahy, as Acting Secretary of the Navy, informed the House Naval Committee that enactment of a House resolution for this purpose would cost at least \$1,626,000 for restoration of the historic vessel and \$25,000 per year for maintenance. This money could be better spent for projects more urgently needed for national defense purposes, he said.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Study Mechanized Equipment

Ft. Knox, Ky.—The following named officers will attend the "Officers' Advanced Course, Mechanized Equipment," Seventh Cavalry Brigade Mechanical School, commencing January 4, 1938:

Col. Marshall Magruder, 68th FA.
Lt. Col. Jack W. Heard, 1st Cav.
Lt. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, 13th Cav.
Lt. Col. John F. Davis, 1st Cav.
Lt. Col. Ralph I. Sasse, 13th Cav.
Maj. J. J. Betherum Williams, 68th FA.
Maj. Basil H. Perry, 68th FA.
Maj. Hugh J. Fitzgerald, 13th Cav.
Maj. Truman E. Boudinot, 13th Cav.
Maj. Mordaunt V. Turner, 13th Cav.
Maj. Walton W. Cox, 13th Cav.
Maj. Hugh J. Gaffey, 68th FA.
Maj. John C. Kennedy, AC.
Maj. Stanton Higgins, 1st Cav.
Maj. Redding F. Perry, 13th Cav.
Capt. Claude O. Burch, 13th Cav.
Capt. James V. Gagne, 13th Cav.
Capt. Marcus E. Jones, 1st Cav.
Capt. John M. Bethel, 13th Cav.
Capt. Francis P. Tompkins, 1st Cav.
Capt. William L. Barriger, 1st Cav.
Capt. George B. Hudson, 13th Cav.
Capt. Edward M. Metzger, 68th FA.
Capt. George F. Wooley, Jr., 68th FA.
Capt. Newton W. Jones, 68th FA.
Capt. Harold Engerud, 1st Cav.
Capt. Maurice K. Kurtz, 68th FA.
Capt. Charles H. Bryan, 1st Cav.
Capt. Fred W. McKinney, 1st Cav.
Capt. George W. Read, Jr., 13th Cav.
Capt. James K. Mitchell, 1st Cav.
Capt. Frederick R. Pitts, 13th Cav.
Capt. John S. Sells, 1st Cav.
Capt. John L. Ballantyne, 1st Cav.
Capt. Richard B. Evans, 1st Cav.
Capt. David M. Schlatter, AC.
Capt. James R. Lindsay, Jr., 68th FA.
Capt. Clyde Massey, 1st Cav.
Capt. Bernard F. Luebbermann, 68th FA.
Capt. Louis C. Friederendorf, 68th FA.
Capt. John H. Claybrook, Jr., 13th Cav.

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require that all Army Officers, when attending social functions at the White House, shall wear SPECIAL EVENING DRESS with miniature medals and decorations, or the NEW BLUE DRESS uniform with gold dress belt.

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Capt. Malcolm D. Jones, Jr., 13th Cav.
Capt. John L. Ryan, Jr., 13th Cav.
Capt. John O. Taylor, 68th FA.
Capt. Edgar F. Cheatle, AC.
1st Lt. Carroll H. Prunty, 1st Cav.
1st Lt. Charles G. Dodge, 1st Cav.
1st Lt. John W. Cave, 68th FA.
1st Lt. James R. Pritchard, 68th FA.
1st Lt. William R. Calhoun, 68th FA.
1st Lt. John G. Benner, 68th FA.
2nd Lt. Beverley E. Powell, 68th FA.

Must Wear Dress Uniforms

Rescinding earlier instructions which permitted the wearing of the service uniform at the annual Army-Navy receptions at the White House, the War Department announced this week that active officers must wear either the special evening dress with miniature medals, decorations and white dress gloves, or the new blue dress uniform with gold belt, medals, decorations, and white dress gloves.

"The service uniform will not be worn to any function at the White House unless specifically prescribed," the announcement stated.

The prior announcement on the subject, issued November 2, 1937, permitted active officers attending the receptions to wear one of the following, preference being given to the order in which they were listed: special evening dress uniform, dress uniform, or service uniform with boots or leggings.

The text of the new letter, issued from the office of the Adjutant General, follows:

1. The letter from this office, AG 335.26 Washington, D. C., (11-2-37) Msc. M-OCS, Requirements for calls, receptions and other functions at the White House, and all prior instructions on the subject are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

a. Officers of the Army on duty in Washington will leave cards for themselves, their wives, and children who are of age, at the White House once each year. Such calls should be made between September 15 and December 1 each year. Officers should be accompanied by their wives.

b. Lists for invitations to functions at the White House are made from those who have left cards. The residence address will appear on the cards left at the White House. Cards should be left after each change of local address.

c. The cards may be left at the front door of the White House by merely driving in and handing them to the doorman.

2. Uniform for Army-Navy Receptions at the White House. Officers of the Army on the Active List, who receive invitations, to the annual Army-Navy Reception at the White House, will wear either the special evening dress with miniature medals, decorations and white dress gloves, or the new blue dress uniform with gold belt, medals, decorations, and white dress gloves. Aiguillettes will be worn as prescribed for those officers authorized to wear them.

3. Retired officers may wear the uniforms as prescribed above, civilian evening dress with miniature medals and decorations, or the blue full dress uniform prescribed at the time of their retirement.

4. The service uniform will not be worn to any function at the White House unless specifically prescribed.

5. Invitations to the annual Army-Navy Reception do not include house guests.

6. When invited to the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt to an afternoon tea or similar function, appropriate civilian clothing will be worn—dark or white civilian suits, depending on the season of the year, are considered appropriate. The uniform will not be worn unless specifically prescribed.

7. When invited by The President and Mrs. Roosevelt to a dinner or other evening function, the special evening dress will be worn by officers on active duty. Retired officers may wear any one of the uniforms prescribed in paragraph 3, above.

8. On occasions where the President may prescribe the uniform for wear, all concerned will be notified.

9. You will furnish each individual officer under your jurisdiction, on duty in Washington, a copy of this letter.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week Lt. Col. Donald W. Forbes, Major Clarence M. Reddig, Major Lucas E. Schoonmaker, Capt. Hamer P. Ford and 2d Lt. William G. Van Allen joined the Association.

Benefits paid: Major Herman F. Rathjen, Cav.

State Dept. Lauds Capt. Roberts

Secretary of War Woodring has received a letter from Secretary of State Hull, commanding highly the actions of Capt. Frank N. Roberts, Assistant Military Attaché in China, for his actions during the bombing and sinking of the USS Panay. The letter follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

I take pleasure in enclosing a copy of a telegram under date December 16, 1937, from the American Embassy at Hankow quoting a message from Second Secretary George Atcheson, Jr., temporarily in charge of the American Embassy at Nanking, in which the highest praise is expressed for the Assistant Military Attaché, Capt. Frank N. Roberts, who played such an important part in the escape of Secretary Atcheson and other refugees from the USS Panay after it was attacked by Japanese armed forces.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL."

The telegram from Secretary Atcheson stated:

"Fifteenth. I feel that by far the greatest credit for our escape from shore inland is due to Assistant Military Attaché Capt. Frank N. Roberts. The senior officer of the Panay were incapacitated by wounds and Comdr. Hughes with our hearty approval asked Capt. Roberts to take charge of the ship's company. In addition to his other splendid qualities, his courage, leadership, unselfishness and refusal to be beaten can be described only in terms of highest praise and made the organization and progress of our escape and expediting inland with fifteen stretcher cases possible where otherwise it would have failed. We all owe him the greatest of debts and the most profound admiration. I am proud to be associated with him."

Capt. Frank N. Roberts was born in Oskaloosa, Kansas, on December 28, 1897. He served as a private, private 1st class, and corporal, Company B, 2nd Infantry, Kansas National Guard, from June, 1916, to November, 1916. He then served as a battalion sergeant major in the Headquarters Company of the 3rd Infantry of the Kansas National Guard, and as battalion sergeant major and regimental supply sergeant, 110th Ammunition Train, from August, 1917, to May, 1918, when he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and was graduated a second lieutenant of Infantry in July of 1920.

Captain Roberts' actions incident to the bombing of the Panay were referred to the Decorations Board on Dec. 28, which, incidentally, was his birthday.

High Tension Ignition Cable

The Air Corps Materiel Division at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, announces that, as a result of considerable research, a new type of high tension ignition cable has been developed which is at present undergoing service test. The new type of cable has been reduced in outside diameter from the present standard of .28 inch to .200 inch. This was accomplished by utilizing a steel stranded conductor and a greatly improved rubber insulating compound. The new type of cable has the advantage of requiring a smaller shielding manifold, with a consequent saving in weight and space.

Laboratory tests of the new type of cable have conclusively shown that it meets all the performance requirements of the present ignition cable specifications. In addition, it is definitely superior to the standard cable which was procured approximately two years ago.

C of S Hawaiian Dept.

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Col. Thomas D. Osborne, (FA), GSC, headquarters, Hawaiian Department, is announced as Chief of Staff, Hawaiian Department.

Lt. Col. Philip Hayes (FA), GSC, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.



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Chief of Infantry's Report

(Continued from First Page)

names borne on the General Staff eligible list. Assignments under the control of this office, however, are not affected by an officer's status as to graduation from the General Service Schools."

Extracts from the report follow:

The vast number of motor vehicles required for trains of units raises the question of maintenance, a War Department Board was convened at Ft. Benning upon recommendation of the Chief of Infantry to study the question from a practical point of view, the varied types of motorized units at that station being made available to the Board for the purpose. As a result of the Board's excellent study and sound recommendations, practical solutions have been submitted to the War Department covering the personnel and equipment required, which, when made effective, should materially simplify maintenance.

Various methods for supply of gasoline in the field have been tested by the Infantry Board, and the most practical method was found to be by 5-gallon individual containers which can be dumped along the side of the road and manhandled by truck crews. The particular type containers recommended are now in the process of standardization.

With a view to reduction of road space and increasing the flexibility of supply, the Chief of Infantry has initiated experimentation with 2-wheel trailers to determine their practicability for military use.

During the past year, the light-tank battalion at Ft. Benning has had its full complement of M2 tanks (54 tanks) which has enabled that unit in conjunction with the Infantry Board to test, practically, changes in unit organization considered necessary to permit the most effective use of the fast tank. As a result of these tests, new Tables of Organization for light-tank units have been adopted and put into effect. The primary advantage of the new organization over the old type, which was a hold-over from the World War, is that the number of tanks within each organization is the same for both peace and war. This factor greatly facilitates expansion of tank units to war strength.

As a by-product of experimentation with motorization and due to the advent and adoption of various new weapons and equipment, which, though not allied to, have been concurrent with motorization, the organization of rifle units has undergone many changes during the past few years. While these changes have been authorized by the War Department by means of various circulars, letters of instruction, and Tables of Basic Allowances, no approved Tables of Organization have been issued embodying all the changes. The result is that to determine the peace organization of any particular unit, several authorizations must be consulted; for war strength, the only authorizations are tables eight years old which must be considered obsolete. The matter is further complicated in that within the continental limits of the United States there are five different types of regiments; in overseas departments infantry organization is special for each department no two being the same. An added complication is that in the Philippine Department there are three different types of regiments. This is all very confusing, particularly to unit commanders and to supply services in computing requirements. While overseas units may require special organization, units within the United States should be standardized as far as practical, and in any event the present Tables of Organization modernized.

The Infantry enters a rifle and pistol team in the National Matches. It also furnishes a large number of officers and enlisted men as officials and as operating overhead for these matches. This personnel has to be taken from those on duty with troops as those on the staff or on duty with civilian components are not available. This comes at a time which seriously interferes with troop training in view of the shortage of officers previously referred to.

As indicated in the report of last year, the Basic Field Manuals on marksmanship for all weapons were revised. The service tests of most of these manuals have been completed, several of the completed texts have been submitted to the War Department for publication. A few are still in the process of preparation. It is believed that this project will be completed by December, 1937. This will provide new up-to-date courses for all Infantry weapons.

A field manual on Infantry tactical operations and related subjects is in course of preparation. There is an urgent need for this text which has been delayed from time to time because of contemplated changes in organization. Preparation of the text is still hampered by the lack of definite Tables of Organization upon which to base tactical procedure. An attempt is being made to incorporate the latest tactical methods without reference to specific organization.

Reserve Fliers to Pensacola

Following is a list of seventy-three aviation cadets appointed for flight training at Pensacola in the sixth class commencing Dec. 29, 1937, selected from the below-listed aviation bases.

Boston, Mass.—Gerhard August Blank, Thomas Aloysius Cosgrove, Thompson Faxon Dow, Jr., Carleton Thayer Fogg, James Henry Hobin, Edmonds John Rollins, Joseph Albert Styles, Laurens Adin Whitney.

New York, N. Y.—Maurice Antony Berry, Frederic Lewis Faulkner, Edward Francis Higgins, Jr., William Champ Jennings, Donald John Kraker, Herbert George Schuh, Berkeley Irving Springfield.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Francis Loftus, Karl Edwin Reed, Richard John Teich, Walter Gillespie Winslow.

Anacostia, D. C.—George Edward Chalmers, Henry Myers Drake, Henry Ruffin Harper, Joseph Hope Morgan, Edelen Alphonso Parker, Watson Andrews Sudduth.

Miami, Fla.—Jesse Lee Boucher, Emory Ronald Coffman, Lewis Farling Davis, William Henry Forsythe, II, Norman Thurow Hiestand, Charles Edgar Ingalls, Jr., Robert Clinton Jones, Leonor Hugh Mantooth, Marvin Franklin Studebaker.

Detroit, Mich.—Thomas Walter Collins, Jr., Malcolm Judd Ellis, Richard LaRue Wearne.

Chicago, Ill.—Robert George Boyd, DeVon McCouhey Hizer, Charles Edgar Parker, Frederick Andrew Smith.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mervin John Berg, Fred Dunn, Charles Edward Healy, Warren Kenneth Linnerooth, Dale Killdeer Peterson.

St. Louis, Mo.—Gaylord Byron Brown, Morris Russell Doughty, John Robert Smith, Leroy Vincent Swanson, Wilbur John Wehmeyer.

Kansas City, Kansas—Walter Oswald Hodges, Edward Sylvester Hunt, Benjamin Marshall Lakin, Maurice Kay Moody, Ernest Vincent Shaw.

Long Beach, Calif.—Gene Smith Cooper, Foster Wayne Frazee, Howard Morton Gottschall, Ercell Everett Hart, James Howell Howard, Leslie Audrey Pew, Aubrey Walker Reece, George David Shultz, Richard LeRoy Summers, Edward Denzil Williams.

Oakland, Calif.—Glen "B" Butler, Emerson Hayden Dimpfel, Charles Franklin Savage, Jr.

Seattle, Washington—Flenn Allen David, Dwight Elmer Herrold, Judd Robert Kennedy, Donald Foster White.

Reserve Credits

The War Department has recently had under consideration a recommendation that inactive duty credits be granted for the preparation of the thesis submitted under the provisions of certain of the requirements for certificate of capacity for promotion.

"The granting of inactive duty credits in connection with the tests required for a certificate of capacity for promotion is not favorably considered," it was announced this week. "The granting of the certificate of capacity for promotion is regarded as adequate credit for the work done in connection with the tests required."

Reserves Returning to US

Changes in policies governing commissions in the Army Reserve Corps so that officers who have lost their commissions through residence abroad may, under certain provisions, be recommissioned and so that officers who intend to go abroad may terminate their commissions under an arrangement which permits them to resume their status upon their return, have been announced.

In a letter to Corps Area and department commanders and to chiefs of arms and services and the commanding general, GHQ Air Force, the Adjutant General wrote:

1. Letter from this office dated November 3, 1930, AG 210.1 O.R.C. (11-3-30) Res., Subject: "Appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps after loss of Reserve status through residence in foreign country," is rescinded.

When a former Reserve officer, not re-appointed because of absence in a foreign country, returns to the limits of the United States or its possessions and then applies therefor, on War Department, A.G.O. Form No. 170, he will be considered for appointment in the grade and section he held at the termination of his last appointment, without professional examination and regardless of vacancy and suspension of appointments in the particular grade and section, provided:

a. He was eligible for reappointment with privilege of promotion, assignment and active duty as prescribed by paragraph 26a, AR 140-5, at time of termination of last appointment, and

b. Latest appointment was terminated not more than two years prior to date of application for new appointment;

c. He has not reached an age considered inappropriate for the grade to which he is eligible;

d. He is physically qualified, War Department, A.G.O. Form 63.

Appointment of all other former Reserve officers will be governed by paragraph 19, AR 140-5.

A Reserve officer who is about to leave the United States or its possessions for a period during which his appointment will terminate may make application through military channels to the Adjutant General to have his present appointment terminated and to be reappointed in same grade, section and eligibility status, prior to his departure from the United States, provided:

a. He is eligible for reappointment with the privilege of promotion, assignment and active duty as prescribed by paragraph 26a, AR 140-5;

b. Application is submitted not more than one year prior to termination date of present appointment.

c. He is physically qualified, War Department, A.G.O., Form 63.

Reappointments under this paragraph must be completed and oath of office executed prior to departure from the United States or its possessions.

Naval Reserve Aviation Bases

Following are notes of activity at various Naval Reserve Aviation Bases throughout the country.

Seattle, Wash.

Lt. (jg) Wellwood E. Beall, A-V(S), USNR, reported for fourteen days active duty, Dec. 6. Lieutenant Beall, in civil life, is engineer in charge of design of commercial airplanes for the Boeing Airplane Company. He is credited with the design of the new Boeing clipper ship, a flying boat of 83,000 pound gross weight. His services, in planning the overhaul shops of the new Reserve building, were found to be valuable and, coming at this time, were especially welcome.

A summary of the results of all matches fired to date this season, by the eight teams comprising the Puget Sound Small Bore Rifle League, reveals that the team of Reserve Scouting Squadron Sixteen is now standing in third place, having lost but one out of five matches.

The base was visited during the week by Commander A. E. Montgomery, USN, Executive Officer, USS Ranger, which is at present undergoing overhaul at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Commander Montgomery returned to a station with which he had much to do in its early stages of development when he was Commanding Officer during 1930-1931.

Chicago, Ill.

On Nov. 24, the base received delivery of NSN-1 airplane. This plane was ferried from Philadelphia by Lt. Comdr. R. D. Thomas, A-F, USNR who is commanding officer of the Reserve squadron at the Squantum, Mass. Base.

On Dec. 4, Squadron VS-9R reported for consolidated drill. No flight operations were conducted as the District Board of Medical Examiners conducted annual physical examinations of officer personnel. It is believed that this method of conducting annual physical examinations, wherever practicable, required by regulations, is an excellent one as it is expeditious, interferes with squadron operations on only one occasion and works for the convenience of those required to be examined.

Anacostia, D. C.

Construction work on the new Naval Reserve Hangar and alterations to the Administration Building is progressing very satisfactorily, and it is expected that the new offices will be ready for occupancy shortly.

On Nov. 22 Lt. Comdr. D. D. Gurley, Commanding officer, delivered a lecture on the "Organization and Administration of the Naval Reserve" to the officers of the regular navy stationed at Anacostia. This lecture which revealed the potential factors of the Naval Reserve Service was enthusiastically received by the listeners.

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Leave for Reserves

Pending the printing of changes in AR 35-3420, Sept. 23, 1937, paragraph 4b of those regulations is changed as follows:

b. The ordinary leave credit (full pay) of a Reserve officer will be computed on the basis of the pro rata part of the first fiscal year during which the officer is to serve, and in each fiscal year following, any remaining leave credit, plus the pro rata allowance of leave credit for the period to be served in the new fiscal year, becomes available on the first day of that fiscal year, but will not exceed a total of four months' leave credit within four successive leave years, terminating with the one in which leave of absence is taken. This paragraph does not change paragraph 3b (3), AR 606-115.

A proportionate reduction in leave credit will be made when a subsequent order is issued terminating a Reserve officer's active duty status earlier than was contemplated in a previous order, provided such subsequent orders are issued prior to the time the officer avails himself of the allowance of leave credited to him under the previous order.

Naval Reserve Promotions

The following Naval Reserve officers were recently promoted to the rank indicated:

Grover C. Farnsworth, Lt. Comdr.

Jesse W. Huckert, Lt. Comdr.

Grover C. Clevenger, Lt. Comdr.

Richard S. Mline, Lt. Comdr.

William Clyde Ball, Lt.

Frederick Best, Lt.

David Gordon, Lt.

Francis B. Hart, Lt.

Wendell C. Jackson, Lt.

Ralph B. Johnson, Lt.

Paul D. Miles, Lt.

Wilfred Munter, Lt.

Harry Sartoris, Lt.

Arthur L. Wills, Lt.

Charles I. Gebhardt, Lt. Comdr.

Arthur W. DeMuyser, Lt.

Irving A. Young, Lt.

Frederick Favor, Lt. (jg).

Walter D. Hantelman, Lt. (jg).

Albert F. Hindrelet, Lt. (jg).

Alfred L. MacCubbin, Lt. (jg).

Albert A. McCurdy, Lt. (jg).

John J. Mansure, Lt. (jg).

John R. Stewart, Lt. (jg).

Bernard Orella, Lt. (jg).

Philip C. Scott, Lt. (jg).

William Henry Miller, Lt. Comdr.

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Navy Relief Society

In accordance with Article 53, By-Laws of the Navy Relief Society, "The Nominating Committee shall give to the Secretary of the Society, before December first, a list of at least two candidates for each vacancy which will occur in the Board of Managers to be filled at the Annual Meeting of the Society, such Candidates being available for attending monthly meetings of the Board in Washington," the Nominating Committee submits the following names, for the consideration of all in the Service; to fill five vacancies on the Board of Managers for the period of three years, their terms of Office having expired and one *ad interim* vacancy for a period of two years and one *ad interim* vacancy for a period of one year.

Auxiliaries and Representatives in the Fleet are therefore requested to send their votes for seven Members of the Board of Managers to the Secretary of the Society, Room 1047, Navy Department, so that they will reach Washington prior to February 1, 1938.

Candidates for election are not limited to those submitted by the Nominating Committee, which are given below, but any name may be forwarded to the Secretary subject to the restrictions prescribed by Articles 53 of the By-Laws of the Society.

The names are arranged alphabetically and do not indicate in any way the choice of the Committee. Those marked with an * indicate the present incumbents while those marked with two ** indicate those now in office as *ad interim* Members.

For One Year
**Mrs. William D. Leahy and Mrs. G. J. Rowcliff.

For Two Years
**Captain R. D. Workman, (Ch.C) and Lt. Comdr. J. H. Brooks, (Ch.C).

For Three Years
*Mrs. Adolphus Andrews and Mrs. J. O. Richardson; *Rear Adm. J. Dennis, (MC), USN and Rear Adm. R. M. Kennedy, (MC), USN; *Admiral W. D. Leahy, USN and Rear Adm. L. A. Bestwick, USN; *Miss H. L. Sargent and Mrs. H. H. Hough; *Rear Adm. S. S. Wood, USN, and Rear Adm. C. B. McVay, USN.

SPENCER S. WOOD, Secretary.

Navy Contracts

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has awarded contracts totaling \$26,786.00, for the construction of the following works:

Plastic Flooring, Non-Sparking, Buildings Nos. 57 and 58, at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa., awarded to Acme Asbestos Covering and Flooring Co., 218 N. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill., for \$1,600.00.

Driving Foundation Piles for Airplane Hangar, at the Eleventh Naval District (Reeves Fl.), Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Harbor, Calif., awarded to C. B. Tuttie, 1121 West M Street, Wilmington, Calif., for \$1,433.00.

Winches, at the Naval Academy (High Power Radio Station), Annapolis, Md., awarded to The Gill & Simpson Electrical Co., Inc., 2133 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md., for \$23,753.00.

Officers to Flight Training

The following-named officers have been selected for the class of heavier-than-air flight training to convene at Pensacola, Florida, Jan. 31, 1938:

Lt. (jg) Wallace A. Schmid, Lt. (jg) Edgar J. Hailey, Lt. (jg) John B. Morland, Ensign Louis H. Bauer, Ensign Stanley E. Ruehlow, Ensign Constantine A. Karaberis, Ensign Kenneth F. Musick, Ensign William F. McLaren, Ensign Thomas D. Cummins, Ensign John D. Stevens, Ensign Richard E. Harmer, Ensign Thomas A. Baldwin, Ensign Robert H. Holmes, Ensign William G. Jackson, Jr., Ensign Samuel Adams, Ensign Clarence M. White, Jr., Ensign Earle G. Gardner, Jr., Ensign Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Ensign Fred E. Bakutis, Ensign Richard D. Stephenson, Ensign Norman M. Ostergren, Ensign Clyde H. McCroskey, Jr., Ensign Albert T. Sadler, Ensign Albert H. Bowker, Ensign Glenn L. Dunigan, Ensign Edgar G. Osborn, Ensign Seth S. Scarcy, Jr., Ensign Richard G. Jack, Ensign Fred Borries, Jr., Ensign Louis R. Hird.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Cruise to Australia

Secretary of Navy Swanson announced this week that the Commander, Cruisers Battle Force, Rear Adm. Julius C. Townsend, USN, in the light cruiser Trenton, with the light cruisers Milwaukee and Memphis and the heavy cruiser Louisville will visit Sydney, Australia, during the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the foundation of Australia.

This visit is being made at the invitation of His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Commanding officers of these vessels are: Louisville, Capt. Rufus W. Mathewson, USN; Trenton, Comdr. Frank A. Braisted, USN; Milwaukee, Comdr. Mark C. Bowman, USN; Memphis, Comdr. Lawrence F. Reifsnyder, USN.

These vessels will leave the San Diego-San Pedro area early in the new year and will visit Honolulu, T. H., and Pago Pago, Samoa, enroute to Sydney, Australia.

Navy Selection Bill

(Continued from First Page)

Maas bill, criticized the measure on the ground that it would provide "many more" officers in the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander than are needed and that graduates of the Naval Academy would be unwilling to remain on active duty as Reserve officers for 14 years after graduation.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, author of the bill, announced some months ago that he recognized these faults in the bill and stated that he would revise it to correct them. He plans to provide that officers advanced in excess of vacancies shall remain on the active list only for seven years, and to secure personnel for the junior officer assignments by utilizing warrant officers and petty officers and ordering ROTC graduates to active duty for four year tours. While the retention of officers promoted in excess of vacancies for only seven years is somewhat similar to one of the features of the Vinson bill, Representative Maas points out that such officers would be assured of employment on active duty under his bill and that they would not as members of the Transferred Regulars List under the Vinson bill.

The text of the Navy Department's report on the bill follows:

The bill HR 8111 "To provide for the promotion, retirement, and discharge of officers of the line of the Navy and for other purposes," was referred to the Navy Department by your Committee with a request for report and recommendation.

The purpose of the bill HR 8111 is to change existing law relating to the promotion, retirement and discharge of officers of the line of the Navy so as to avoid such wastage of officer personnel as now obtains by reason of the forced retirement of officers who fail of selection.

The bill HR 8111 would accomplish its purpose by providing for an inflation in the ranks of rear admiral, captain and commander and by reduction in the number of officers in the ranks of lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign. The deficiency in the lower grades would be supplied, under operation of the bill HR 8111, by the employment of officers of the Naval Reserve for a period of fourteen years.

After stabilization under the HR 8111 there would be many more officers in the grades of admiral, captain and commander than are needed by the Navy.

The proposal contained in the bill HR 8111 to supply deficiencies in the lower ranks by the employment of officers of the Naval Reserve is a substitute for the present procedure of designating non-selected lieutenants (junior grade) and lieutenants as additional numbers in grade and retaining them on active duty for a total of fourteen and twenty-one years of service respectively. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the Navy Department that an insufficient number of graduates of the Naval Academy would agree to serve for a period of fourteen years in the Naval Reserve since they would have attained an approximate age of thirty-six at the termination of their service in the Naval Reserve and would undoubtedly encounter difficulty in securing remunerative positions in civil life thereafter.

The bill HR 8111 provides that graduates of the Naval Academy may be commissioned

as ensigns of the line of the Navy but that the number so commissioned may equal one-seventh of the number of officers authorized in the grade of lieutenant commander plus an additional number equal to the estimated separations from the active list in the grades junior to that of lieutenant commander. The bill HR 8111 also provides that officers of the Naval Reserve who complete fourteen years of active service shall be placed in an inactive status and be given two years' active duty pay. Due to the above mentioned reduction in the number of graduates of the Naval Academy who would be commissioned, and to the denial of retired pay to officers who have completed fourteen years of service in the Naval Reserve, enactment of the bill HR 8111 would result in a saving to the Government of \$2,948,311 per annum.

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that enactment of the bill HR 8111 would tend to decrease the efficiency of the Naval Service. The Navy Department, therefore, recommends against its enactment.

President Backs Navy

The announcement of the President that he is contemplating asking Congress to increase the 1939 naval building program because "world events" have caused him "growing concern" has led to considerable speculation as to whether or not a fleet expansion plan will follow.

On the face of his statement it would seem that what is intended is an acceleration of the replacement program so as to provide new battleships, destroyers and submarines a year ahead of the date contemplated under the established building plan. However, as this would not enlarge the existing fleet in under-age ships, and other naval powers are expanding their fleets, many believe that a cruiser authorization bill may be submitted to Congress along with supplemental estimates for additional replacement ships.

In a letter to the House Appropriations Committee, President Roosevelt revealed that the preliminary budget estimates now in the hands of the House Naval Appropriations Subcommittee provide for laying down in the fiscal year 1939, two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers, and six submarines. Declaring that other nations are enlarging their armament programs and that the United States must recognize this fact, the President said that during the next session he may send supplemental estimates to Congress for additional ships. While this letter referred only to estimates and appropriations, and only replacement vessels can be provided by merely appropriation of money, the Chief Executive stated at his press conference this week that he did not know whether additional authorizing legislation would be needed in connection with the naval increases or not.

Only battleships, destroyers and submarines can be added to the 1939 program without an authorization bill expanding the size of the Fleet. In aircraft carriers and heavy cruisers we are at the old treaty strength in under-age ships counting vessels under construction. Seventeen thousand tons of light cruisers may be laid down, as the Omaha and Milwaukee be over-age. The two light cruisers already in the 1939 program, however, will take up this tonnage. In destroyers we are 64,000 tons short of the Vinson Trammell Act maximum (the old treaty limits) and in submarines 19,000 tons short of this limit. The eight de-

stroyers and six submarines already in the 1939 program will reduce these remaining tonnages to 61,000 to 62,000 in the case of destroyers and 11,000 to 13,000 tons in the case of submarines.

As to battleships, a complication arises. Under the Washington Treaty and the 1930 London Treaty, the age of battleships was set at twenty years, and the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 authorized replacement of ships in accordance with these treaties. Nine more battleships can be laid down without any further authorization by Congress (except appropriation of funds) under these treaties and the Vinson-Trammell Act. However, the London Treaty of 1936 increased the age limit of capital ships to 26 years. Under this restriction, only the Texas is now replaceable. Not until the calendar year 1939—the last half of the next fiscal year—can the second battleship already in the 1939 program be actually laid down, although preliminary plans can be made ready before then. In the calendar year 1939, the Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona become replaceable according to the 1936 treaty, i.e., they will be within three years of their overage date. The Mississippi will be replaceable in 1940, the New Mexico in 1941, the Idaho in 1942 and the Tennessee in 1943, according to this standard.

However, there seems to be some legal doubt as to whether or not the London Treaty of 1936 affected the Vinson-Trammell Act. That is, may the United States by simply utilizing one of the "escape clauses" of that treaty lay down battleships in advance of the time that the treaty allows without Congress passing a new battleship authorization bill? This problem can be solved by simply answering the above question in the affirmative, i.e. holding that the 1936 treaty did not affect the building act and using an "escape clause," or by delaying the ships until after Jan. 1, 1939, or by passing a new construction authorization bill.

A decision has not been reached as yet as to what will be done. Many factors complicate its consideration, e.g., the international situation, especially Japan's attitude in China over questions of extraterritoriality and trade; the public reaction to the prospect of an armament program, the business recession and the Administration's policy as to combatting it by either curtailing or expanding Government spending; the Navy's desire to build

(Continued on next Page)

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Room 1038, Navy Department
WASHINGTON, D. C.

President Backs Navy
(Continued from Preceding Page)

up the Fleet and yet at the same time not incur the evil results of building too fast. With other nations building beyond the old treaty levels, the naval officials will certainly insist on at least partially keeping pace. Simply speeding up the present replacement program by laying down perhaps four battleships, twelve to sixteen destroyers and a dozen submarines in 1939 would not accomplish this result. The old ships would not need to be scrapped, it is true, but they would not be very valuable components of the Fleet if it were pitted against an opposing Fleet of modern craft.

What is required if the United States is to maintain its naval strength in a world of expanding fleets is a cruiser building program, with enlarged authorization for constructing all types of naval vessels, naval officials maintain.

The naval estimates now before the House appropriations subcommittee are understood to provide also for construction of four auxiliary ships, and to total \$364,000,000. If additions are made to the building program, the total would probably exceed \$800,000,000. In announcing the possible additions, however, the President said that no increases are contemplated for the Army, for naval aviation, or in personnel.

The text of the President's letter to Chairman Taylor follows:

My Dear Mr. Chairman:

Confirming my conversation with you the other day, I would be glad if you would tell the chairman and members of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee the following:

The preliminary estimates submitted by the Director of the Budget to the Naval Subcommittee were prepared some time ago and called for appropriations to commence during the fiscal year 1939, two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers and six submarines.

Since that time world events have caused me growing concern. Under the Constitution the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and has, therefore, a very specific duty to safeguard the defense of national interests. In speaking of my growing concern, I do not refer to any specific nation or to any specific threat against the United States. The fact is that in the world as a whole many nations are not only continuing but are enlarging their armament programs. I have used every conceivable effort to stop this trend and to work toward a decrease of armaments. Facts, nevertheless, are facts, and the United States must recognize them.

Will you, therefore, be good enough to inform the subcommittee on Naval Appropriations that after the next session of the Congress has met it is possible that I may send supplementary estimates for commencing construction on a number of ships additional to the above program.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ships Movements, January

Tentative schedule of operations of Naval Forces for month of January.

U. S. FLEET

Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Commander-in-Chief, Pennsylvania (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.

BATTLE FORCE

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, Commander, California (flagship), Jan. 1-15, San Pedro; Jan. 16-19, San Francisco; Jan. 20-31, San Pedro.

West Virginia (flagship of Vice Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, Commander of Battleships), Jan. 1-12, San Pedro; Jan. 16-31, Bremerton, Wash.

Tennessee, Jan. 1-18, San Pedro; Jan. 19-22, San Francisco; Jan. 23-31, San Pedro.

Oklahoma, Jan. 1-24, San Pedro; Jan. 25-28, San Francisco; Jan. 29-31, San Pedro.

Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico and Maryland, San Pedro, Calif.

Cruisers, Battle Force

Rear Admiral J. C. Townsend, Commander, Concord, Milwaukee, Memphis, Cincinnati and Trenton, San Diego.

Marblehead, in Chinese waters.

Omaha, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Aircraft, Battle Force

Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, Commander, Saratoga and Lexington, San Pedro, Calif.

Ranger, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Minecraft, Battle Force

Capt. D. W. Bagley, Commander, Ogala, Preble, Tracy, Pruitt, Sicard, Quail, Tanager, Lark, and Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Destroyers, Battle Force

Rear Admiral W. R. Sexton, Commander, (Flotilla two)

Detroit (flagship), Melville, Goff, Reuben James, Barry, Fox, Selfridge, Brooks, Childs,

U. S. COAST GUARD

The winter sports schedule for the Coast Guard Academy, released this week, reveals that the Coast Guard athletes have scheduled 21 athletic events for the winter and spring months. By far the heaviest events have been scheduled by the boxing team, which meets five opponents, all of major calibre.

The basketball team will meet ten foes, while the tankmen will take on six meets.

Cadet C. E. Leising Jr. is captain of the basketball team, which is managed by Cadet J. A. Pritchard, Jr., Lt. J. S. Merriman, Jr., is the team coach, with Lt. E. J. Roland as assistant.

The Academy mittmen are captained by Cadet J. B. Weaver, and managed by J. E. D. Hudgens. Pharmacist H. K. McClelland is the coach, assisted by Lt. (jg) D. T. Adams.

The swimming team is led by Cadet B. D. Shoemaker, Jr., and managed by Cadet J. W. Williams. O. C. Erickson is the coach, and Lt. J. D. Harrington assists him.

The schedules for the three teams follow:

Basketball

Dec. 11—Clark University at Worcester.
Dec. 15—Wesleyan at Middletown.
Dec. 17—Colby at New London.
Jan. 15—Connecticut State at Storrs.
Jan. 29—Connecticut State at New London.
Feb. 4—Lowell at New London.
Feb. 12—Massachusetts at New London.
Feb. 19—Norwich Univ. at New London.
Feb. 25—Worcester at New London.
Mar. 4—Trinity at Hartford.
All games at 8:00 p.m.

Boxing

Jan. 29—Univ. of Toronto at New London.
Feb. 5—Yale at New Haven.
Feb. 19—Univ. of Maryland at College Park.
Feb. 26—U. of Western Md. at New London.
Mar. 5—Syracuse Univ. at New London.

Swimming

Dec. 17—Wesleyan at New London.
Jan. 22—Connecticut State at New London.
Jan. 29—Worcester at Worcester.
Feb. 4—Boston Univ. at Boston.
Feb. 10—Trinity at Hartford.
Feb. 18—Massachusetts at New London.

Warrant Officers

Following examinations held throughout the service in the early part of December, the Permanent Board of the Coast Guard is preparing to promote a number of warrant officers to the grade of chief warrant officer. There has been considerable agitation in Congress by the

Gilmer, Williamson, Daniels, McCormick, Broome, Simpson, Truxton, McLeish, Southard, Chandler, Long, Hovey, Hopkins, Altair, King, Lawrence, Humphreys, Sands, San Diego, Calif.

Borle, Perry, Zane, Wasmuth, Trver, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Hatfield and Kane, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

(Flotilla One)

Rear Admiral W. S. Pye, Commander, Raleigh, in European waters.

Dobbins, Whitney, Phelps, Hull, Worden, Dewey, Macdonough, Aylwin, Dale, Monaghan, Farragut, Porter, Drayton, Lamson, Mahan, Flusser, Preston, Cushing, Perkins, Reid, Tucker, Clark, Smith, Cummings, McDougal, Moffett, Downes, Conyngham, Winslow and Balch, San Diego, Calif.

SCOUTING FORCE

Vice Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commander, Indianapolis, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Cruisers, Scouting Force

Rear Admiral J. K. Taussing, Commander, Chicago, Portland, San Francisco, Louisville, Houston, Quincy, Chester, Tuscaloosa, San Pedro, Calif.

Astoria, Jan. 1-4, San Pedro; Jan. 9-31, Bremerton, Wash.

Northampton, Jan. 1-11, Bremerton; Jan. 15-31, San Pedro.

New Orleans, Jan. 1-11, Mare Island; Jan. 12-31, San Pedro.

Salt Lake City, Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Minneapolis and Pensacola, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Aircraft, Scouting Force

Rear Admiral E. J. King, Commander, Wright, Langley, Teal and Sandpiper, San Diego, Calif.

Avocet, Tutuila, Samoa; Pelican and Swan, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Lapwing, Seattle, Wash.; Thrus and Gannet, Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

Warrant Officers Association toward making the warrant officer service in the Coast Guard conform more closely to the warrant officer service in the Navy.

The December examination, taken by all but 30 Coast Guard warrant officers, has established a chief warrant officers eligible list, and from this list an unannounced number of chiefs will be appointed.

The Permanent Board, as the result of a conclusive and exhaustive study, has decided to more closely follow the Navy system, with modifications made necessary by the different problems to be dealt with.

Commandant to West Indies

Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of Coast Guard, will make a trip of inspection to Coast Guard stations and facilities in the West Indies sometime in the month of January.

Officers Records

The Permanent Board has decided to adopt the Navy method of obtaining necessary personal data of Coast Guard officers for publicity purposes, and to that end has recently sent out questionnaires to all Coast Guard officers requesting information as to their biographies. It is imperative that the Coast Guard Public Relations section have this data, in order that biographies of Coast Guard officers may be available on short notice when needed by the press.

Graduation Date at the Academy

The Board of Instruction at the Coast Guard Academy has recommended that the date of graduation at the Academy be returned to June. Last year, the class was graduated in September in order that members might have the advantages of several additional courses before going to the fleet. However a study by the Board of Instruction has proven that the graduates will be more benefited by going to the fleet in June.

Capt. E. D. Jones, Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy, has been called to Headquarters to confer with the Commandant regarding several problems at the Academy.

Mojave

The Commandant of the Jacksonville Division has decided to effect the change of station of the Coast Guard Cutter Mojave from Ft. Lauderdale to Miami, Fla., on Jan. 1.

TRAINING DETACHMENT

Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commander, New York and Wyoming, Jan. 1-15, Norfolk, Va.; Culebra, Jan. 19-31.

Texas, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Arkansas, Jan. 1-10, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 11-14, New York, N. Y.; Jan. 19-31, Culebra.

Hamilton, Jan. 1-3, Newport; Jan. 6-31, Charleston, S. C.

Fairfax, Jan. 1-10, Annapolis; Jan. 10-15, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

Dickerson, Jan. 1-16, Charleston, S. C.; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

Roper, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Herbert, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Badger, F. J. Talbott and Tattall, Jan. 1-10, New York; Jan. 11-15, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

Clafton and Manly, in Spanish waters.

Tillman, Jan. 1-10, Boston, Mass.; Jan. 12-15, Norfolk; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

Schenck, Jan. 1-15, New Orleans; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

Decatur, Jan. 1-11, Norfolk navy yard; Jan. 15-18, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

Leary, Hampton Roads, Va.

Jacob Jones, Jan. 1-15, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 20-31, Culebra.

SUBMARINE FORCE

Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, Commander, Richmond (flagship), Shark, Pike, Ortolan, Holland, Tarpon, Pickerel, Perch, Plunger, Permit, Pollock, San Diego, Calif.

Narwhal, Jan. 1-4, San Diego; Jan. 11-31, Pearl Harbor.

Dolphin, Pearl Harbor, T. H.; Nautilus, Mare Island, Calif.

Porpoise, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Cachalot and Cuttlefish, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mallard, S-42 to S-47, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Semmes, R-2, R-4, R-11, R-13, Falcon, S-20, S-30, R-12, R-10, New London, Conn.

Argonaut, Widgeon, Seagull, Beaver, Keo-sanqua, S-18, S-21 to S-29, S-34, S-35, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Litchfield, Dent, Waters, Talbot, Rathburne, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

BASE FORCE

Rear Admiral W. C. Watts, Commander.

Argonne (flagship), Medusa, Vestal, Relie, Bobolink, Vireo, Pinola, Ball, Robin, Tern, Kalmia, Grebe, Sonoma, Dorsey, Elliott, Lamberton, Boggs, Algoma, Kingfisher, Partridge, Kanawha, Neches, Brasos, based on San Pedro-San Diego area.

Artic, Cuyama, Brant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Bridge, in Asiatic waters.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Rear Admiral Yancey S. Williams, Commander.

Charleston (flagship), Babbitt and Taylor, based on Canal Zone.

Law Firm Expands

The law firm of Ansell & Ansell has admitted to partnership Mr. Richard C. Marshall 3d, heretofore associated with it, and henceforth the firm name will be Ansell, Ansell & Marshall. The members are Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, his son Burr Tracy Ansell, Harvard '26 and Harvard Law '29, and Mr. R. C. Marshall 3d (son of Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr.), V. M. I. '28 and Harvard Law '31. Mr. Mahlon C. Masterson, formerly of the Department of Justice, and the other associates will continue to be associated with the firm. The firm has moved from the Transportation Building and will hereafter have its offices, with its present telephone number, at rooms 708-715 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Office of the Contracting Officer.—The War Department invites the submission in competition of sealed bids covering airplanes under conditions set forth more particularly in the following advertisements: Circular Proposal No. 38-370 dated November 24, 1937, Corps and Army Observation Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-409 dated October 20, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time September 26, 1938. Circular Proposal No. 38-390 dated November 24, 1937, Single Place Pursuit (Single Engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-610 dated November 2, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time September 27, 1938 and Circular Proposal No. 38-395 dated November 26, 1937, Bomber (Two-Engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-207 dated November 9, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time February 2, 1938. Full particulars with respect to said advertisements may be obtained upon application to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, E. T. Kennedy, Major, Air Corps Contracting Officer.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938

"Their action (ship's company of the USS Panay) under these conditions was in keeping with the best traditions of the Naval service."—FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thawson act—enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

Happy New Year

Happy New Year

THE NEW YEAR opens with promise for the Services. The promise is based upon that most important necessity for proper preparation, a well informed and intelligent public opinion. Looking back over the years of the Roosevelt administration, we find constant approval of its policy of strengthening the Army both in man power and machine, and building up the Navy in officers, men and ships. Stimulating that approval have been the activities of Italy in Ethiopia, of the great European Powers in Spain, and, especially, Japan in China. Responsive as Congress always is to what it believes to be the voice of the people, no one doubts for a moment that it will adopt promptly the program the President will submit to it as well as the supplemental program he has in contemplation. Indicative of the sentiment of Congress is a prepared statement issued by the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, decrying the thought that a billion dollars is sufficient for National Defense. He wants the Services to have all the money they need in order that they may be able to protect and defend the territory and vital interests of the United States. If it true, talk of this kind is given publicity for the purpose of strengthening the diplomatic representations the Secretary is making notably to Japan, but back of it is the determination to provide the Nation with forces ashore and afloat which will cause respect for our requirements and suggestions, and, if war should come, assure victory for our arms. Important as increases in personnel and materiel are, there are other matters which must receive prompt treatment if the greater efficiency the Services desire is to be obtained. Our Priority List sets forth the program which should accompany that to be devoted to enlargement. It includes revision of pay, allowances and pensions. The unfortunate situation of the families of the killed, and the prospects of the disabled of the Panay, are reminders of the inadequacy of the compensation now granted. There should be instituted without delay an investigation by the House Naval Committee of the naval selection system. Chairman Vinson, although advised, even by the Navy Department, of the injustices of the system, is continuing to stall. Senator Walsh, better informed and aware of the value of higher morale, announces his committee will take action. It should. The Fleet may sail at any moment to Hawaiian waters. That would prevent officers attached to it being called to Washington to testify, and, as in the past, only spokesmen of the Department in that case would be on hand to present their views as those of the entire Navy. With the country determined upon a formidable state of defense, the matters of pay, pensions and allowances, and elimination of injustices in naval promotion call for congressional attention at once.

THE EXPRESSION BY Major General George A. Lynch, in his annual report as Chief of Infantry, that assignment of officers under the control of his office will not be affected by the officer's status as to graduation or non-graduation from the General Service Schools comes as welcome news to the many officers of the Army who have not had the opportunity to attend the Command and General Staff School and who are not likely to do so under the present system. The limitation on the capacity of the Leavenworth institution and the bulk of officers in age groups nearing the upper limit set for the school are factors of great concern to many who feel that failure to get the higher training will jeopardize too greatly their professional careers. While many of these do not aspire for General Staff assignments and, genuinely, would rather have appropriate troop commands, they believe that the lack of the "G.S. Eligible List" after their name holds them back from desirable duties other than on the General Staff. Notice that General Lynch does not intend that such shall apply in the Infantry is heartening to all who look forward to giving their best services, in their best capacities, to the United States Army.

Service Humor

Considerate

A Rookie: (His first time on guard had halted the O. D. and forgotten what to do next).

—Several minutes went by—
O.D.—I am getting tired, do you want me to stand here all night?

Rookie: Stand at ease!

—Contributed

—Help!
I hear you and Davis got into a fight, and they had to take ten stiches in your head."

"Sure they did. But when they carried Davis into the sick bay the doctor took one look at him and said, 'Has anyone got a sewing machine?'

—USS Tennessee Tar.

—Suggestion
The customer walked into the liquor store that handled only the cheapest grades of merchandise.

"Look here," he complained. "That last pint of whisky you sold me was rotten."

The proprietor raised an eyebrow.

"Rotten?" he repeated.

"Positively!" howled the customer. "A few shots of that stuff—and I began to see two elephants dancing out of step on a pink cloud!"

The proprietor reached under the counter and drew out a pint bottle.

"Here's our very special brand," he asserted. "Suppose you give this a trial."

The customer eyed the bottle warily.

"Is this stuff any better than the other?" he asked.

The proprietor smiled.

"I'll say," he nodded, vigorously, "two drinks out of this bottle—and you'll notice the improvement in the elephants' dancing!"

—15th Infantry Sentinel.

—Starting Early
The young man approached his sweetheart, sad and sorrowful. She watched him with anxious eyes, and asked:

"How did father take it?"

"All right," he replied.

"I'm so glad," she cried.

"Well, I can't say that I am. At first he wouldn't listen to me."

"Did you tell him you had five thousand dollars saved and in the bank?"

"Yes, after all else had failed."

"And what did father do then?"

"Do!" replied the young man. "He borrowed it!"

—American Legion.

—Definitions
A question in the seaman's examination read something like this:

"What is the waterline?"

The answer—"The mark around a Marine's neck."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

—Association
Lt. Jones—"No, I don't want to buy that horse. He looks as though he had a mean disposition."

Vendor—"You mustn't mind dat, boss. He's just got dat way from runnin' in sulky races."

—Contributed

—The New Year
will be pleasant and happy, if you send your jokes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. N. K.—There are civilian administrative assistants in the War Department. Their rates of pay are fixed in the Army Appropriation Bill. Yes, a qualified administrative assistant (civil service) in the Treasury Department can transfer to the War Department, provided a vacancy exists. In answer to your query as to the requirements for a reserve officer to attend the command and general staff school, the Adjutant General will furnish you with full information. A Reserve officer can be permitted to take a cruise on a Naval vessel, without pay and in an inactive duty status, but each case must be individually decided upon by the Chief of the Bureau of Operations, Navy Department.

R. L. S. and W. R. W.—If you will write to the Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, War Department, Washington, D. C., you will be furnished with the information regarding your examination for promotion.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, USA, Commanding General of the Second Corps Area, stressed the value of physical fitness as related to National Defense, in a recent speech before the National Collegiate Athletic Association at New York City. General Ely commended the members of the organization for their efforts to improve the health of the youth of America and said that the Army greatly appreciated the contributions to the health of the masses made by organized athletics.

20 Years Ago

Col. George T. Langhorne, Cav., USA, and his cavalry returned to Marfa, Tex., Dec. 28, from the pursuit of bandits into Mexico, having killed eighteen of them, wounded a score and driven the rest into the mountains. Col. Langhorne ordered a well earned rest for his troopers, some of whom had been in the saddle for ninety hours.

30 Years Ago

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, has been ordered to Ft. Leavenworth for the purpose of delivering lectures at the Army Signal School between Jan. 23 and 31, and upon completion of that duty has been ordered to go to Ft. Omaha for temporary duty.

50 Years Ago

A number of the citizens of Chicago have presented the officers of the new cruiser by that name with an expensive table service of silverware as an expression of their interest in the vessel.

70 Years Ago

Brevet Maj. Gen. T. W. Sherman this week succeeded Major General Meade in command of the Department of the East.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL STAFF CORPS
GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Lt. Col. William R. Schmidt (Inf.), relieved from GSC; from Washington, D. C., March 18, to Hawaii; temporary duty Governors Island, N. Y., until sail N. Y., June 10.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, The IG.
Col. William W. McCommon (Inf.), from Hawaii to 2nd Corps Area Hdq., Governors Island, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QM.G.
Lt. Col. Robert M. Littlejohn, from West Point, N. Y., to Philippines, sail N. Y., March 25.
Maj. Herbert W. Hardman, from Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5, to ACTC, Denver, Col.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.

Medical Corps
Lt. Col. Richard H. Eanes, from Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., May 27, to temporary duty, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for 6 months' course of study, thence to station hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Lt. Col. Clyde W. Jamp, prior orders amended, sail San Juan, P. R., Feb. 7.

Capt. Henry S. Murphy, from duty as student, Army Medical School, Dec. 31, to duty at Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Walter A. Carlson, from March Fld., Calif., Feb. 1, to School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Appointment of the following Medical Corps Reserve officers as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, with rank from Dec. 17, 1937, and their assignment to stations as indicated, are announced:

Eugene Richard Inwood, Ft. Totten, N. Y.
Walter Joseph Reedy, Ft. Jay, N. Y.
William Clark Cooper, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Henry Clay Vedder, Holabird Qm. Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Albert Willard Kuske, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Leon Joseph Numainville, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Jay James Palmer, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
William Maurice Jackson, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Elmer DeLoss Gay, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Erling Severe Fugelso, Ft. Meade, S. D.
Paul Alexander Paden, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

David Fisher, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Henry McClellan Greenleaf, Ft. Banks, Mass.

Robert Reed Kelley, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.
Henry George Moehring, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Henry Armand Kind, Ft. Williams, Me.
John Henry Taber, Camp Dix, N. J.
George John Matt, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Patrick Ignatius McShane, General Dispensary, USA, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Samuel Leland, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Earl Cranston Lowry, Ft. Monroe, Va.
John Robert Woodruff, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

George Zalank, Ft. Worden, Wash.

Andres Gilberto Oliver, San Juan, P. R.
Clark Batchelder Williams, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

Joseph Pease Russell, Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Feb. 10.

Medical Administrative Corps
Capt. Frank Stelzer, from Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., to station hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Ethel L. Carson, orders to home and await retirement are revoked.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Maj. Arthur O. Walsh, from Philippines, to Washington, D. C., as commandant, Finance School.

Maj. John P. Tillman, from Philippines to Office, Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Capt. John H. Doherty, from Philippines,

to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., as finance officer.

Capt. William P. Campbell, from Philippines to Ft. Knox, Ky., as finance officer.

Capt. John H. McFall, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippines, sail S. F., April 19.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.

Capt. Harry O. Paxson, from Hawaii, to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. (See, 40th, National Defense Act).

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Thomas L. McKenna, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., in addition to other duties is assigned to duty at Letterman Gen. Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of Cav.
Lt. Col. Mack Garr, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 15, to NG, Cleveland, Ohio.

Maj. Robert C. Wright, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., March 15, to OR, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Zackery W. Moores, prior orders amended; from Philippines to 10th Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, C. of FA.

Col. Harold E. Marr, detailed in GSC; from Camp Beauregard, La., to Philippine Department, sail N. Y., March 25.

Maj. Theodore W. Wren, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., March 1, to OR, Denver, Colo.

Maj. Rex W. Beasley, from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to Office Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Henry J. D. Meyer, prior orders amended; sail for Philippines from S. F., April 19.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.

Capt. Wilmer B. Merritt, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., April 1, to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as instructor.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.

Col. Owen R. Meredith, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 25, to OR, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capt. Charles H. Bonestell, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Hawaii, sail N. Y., April 14.

The following officers relieved from assignment as instructors at Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1938, to station indicated:

Lt. Col. Isaac Gill, Jr., to 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.

Lt. Col. Frank W. Milburn, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Francis M. Brennan, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Manton S. Eddy, to 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Maj. William A. Shely, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Joe L. Ostrander, is retired, Dec. 31, on his own request.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.

Col. Follett Bradley (lt. col.), from GHQ Air Force, Langley, Va., to command Moffett Fld., Calif., sail N. Y., Feb. 10.

2nd Lt. Lloyd P. Hopwood, from Hawaii, to Randolph Fld., Tex.

PROMOTIONS

Maj. Thomas J. Lennan, Ch., to lt. col.

Maj. Claude S. Harkey, Ch., to lt. col.

Capt. Edgar A. Jarman, JAGD, to maj.

TRANSFERS

1st Lt. William J. Ledward, CAC, to FA. From Panama to 76th FA, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Capt. Joseph B. Daugherty (Inf.), QMC to QMC.

Capt. Theodore A. Weyher, CE, to OD.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Frederick Hummel, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to home and await retirement.

W. O. Robert H. Lethermon, from Philippines to Hdq. 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., duty with AGD.

W. O. Ira Partin, from Atlanta, Ga., to Philippines, duty with AGD; sail N. Y., March 25.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The retirement of the following enlisted men at the place indicated on Dec. 31, is announced:

M. Sgt. Almaran Cowan, DEML, ROTC Unit, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Tech. Sgt. George H. Hantsch, MD, Ft. Wm. D. Davis, C. Z.

1st Sgt. Jose Babas, Hdq. Bty., 91st CA (PS).

(Please turn to Page 368)

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy

Claude A. Swanson

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Charles Edison

Chief of Naval Operations

Admiral William D. Leahy

December 28, 1937

Capt. Nelson H. Goss, det. as Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 10, in March; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chge. Nav. Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. James L. Kauffman, det. CO, Memphis, Jan. 15; to NYd., Mare Island, as Capt. of the Yard.

Capt. Alexander S. Wadsworth, det. Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, March; to duty as Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. Ten.

Comdr. Lawrence F. Reifsneider, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., Jan.; to command Memphis.

Comdr. Charles J. Wheeler, det. staff, C. in C. U. S. Flt., Jan. 29; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph R. Barbaro, det. Pennsylvania, Feb. 26; to Concord as gunnery off.

Lt. Merrill K. Kirk Patrick, det. Subm. Base, New London, June; to command Dent.

Lt. (Jg) George L. Bellinger, det. VF-3 (Saratoga) Dec.; to VCS-7 (San Francisco).

Lt. (Jg) James P. Craft, Jr., det. Kane, Dec.; to Dickerson.

Ens. Bladen D. Claggett, ors. Nov. 18 modified. To S-45 instead S-47.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas M. Schnotzal (SC), det. Wyoming, Dec. 31; then trmt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Comdr. Harold E. Saunders, (CC), det. Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept., Jan.; to NYd., Wash.

Capt. Carl A. Carlson, (CEC), det. NYd., Mare Island, March; to San Francisco, as Genl. Insp. & Procurement Officer for Public Works, 11th, 12th and 13th Naval Districts.

Comdr. Edward C. Seibert, (CEC), det. Bu.

Y. & D., Navy Dept., Jan.; to duty as Off. in Chge. of Construction, Nav. Air Sta., Alameda.

December 27, 1937

Comdr. Wilder D. Baker, det. as Comdr. Dest. Div. 22; to duty ROTC Unit, Yale Univ.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur H. McCollum, det. staff, C. in C. U. S. Fleet, Jan. 29; to command Leary.

Lt. Comdr. Floyd J. Nuber, det. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., Chicago, Feb.; to Medusa as repair off.

Lt. Bernard L. Austin, det. Potomac; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Alvin L. Becker, det. staff, C. in C. U. S. Fleet, Jan. 29; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. John J. Branson, det. S-45 Jan. 12; to Oklahoma.

Lt. Clarence W. McCluskey, Jr., det. Alde and flag lt. on staff, Comdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, Jan. 29; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (Jg) John G. Urquhart, Jr., on diag. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to duty Herbert.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Reid (DC), det.

(Please turn to Page 368)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Maj. Jacob M. Pearce, Jan. 1, det. 15th Bn., FMCR, Galveston, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., with delay in reporting until Jan. 17.

Maj. James M. Bain, Jan. 1, det. MB, NYd., to MB, NOB, Norfolk.

Capt. Lewis A. Hohn, AQM, appointed an Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Francis J. McQuillen, det. FMF, MCN, San Diego, and relieved from temporary duty with Second Marine Brig., Shanghai, to duty as Chinese Language Student, Peking.

1st Lt. Mercade A. Cramer, on arrival San Francisco, assigned to duty at MCB, NOB, San Diego, delay of 2 months.

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(Please turn to Page 368)

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Far Eastern Military Situation—After the capture of Nanking the Japanese Southern Expeditionary Force, operating under General Matsui, continued its mopping-up operations over the approximately 30,000 square miles of territory it had occupied in the Shanghai-Nanking area, and then initiated a drive to Hangchow, which resulted in a rapid capture of that city. In the past several days a further advance to the southwest has been made from Hangchow. This Japanese advance has now reached the towns of Linan and Sinteng, about 30 miles in the direction of Nanchang.

An advance to the north from Nanking has become evident during the past week. It is operating along two routes, that of the Grand Canal and that of the Tsingpu Railroad Line. Along the Grand Canal, this offensive has reached the town of Kaoyu, and along the Tsingpu Railroad, the Japanese forces have reached Kaishan, almost 60 miles beyond Nanking. It appears that these northern movements are being directed on the important railroad center of Suchow, at the intersection of the Tsingpu and Lunghai Railroad Lines. As soon as Suchow and that part of the Lunghai Railroad between it and Haichow are secured, it would seem likely that an advance north from Suchow would be made in order to effect contact with the North China Expeditionary Force and aid it in its present Shantung operations.

In Shantung, following the destruction of Japanese mills at Tsingtao, the left wing of the North China Japanese Army, which for a considerable period of time has maintained its position on the northern bank of the Yellow River opposite Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, crossed the Yellow River shortly before Christmas Day, captured Tsinan with relatively few casualties and proceeded toward Tsingtao. This force has now reached the town of Weihai, about half way to Tsingtao. It is apparent that the Shantung Army under General Han Fu Cho is offering little if any resistance and, in view of the advance north from Nanking by the Southern Expeditionary Force, the Shantung Army may retire to the west and south in order to escape being cut off. Japanese future operations in China will be greatly facilitated once the Northern and Southern Expeditionary Forces effect contact, since the Japanese will then have full possession of the coast from Chinwangtao to Hangchow and complete rail facilities from their northern to their southern bases.

It is reported that the Japanese forces in Shansi province are still being hampered by the activities of the Chinese Communist General Chu Teh, who is still continuing his raids on lines of communication. The General in command of the troops in Shansi has withdrawn his advanced forces, so that the Japanese troops there do not occupy any territory farther south than Talyuan, the capital, and the railway connecting that city with the Pinghan line to the east.

No definite information is at hand on the movements of the concentration of troop transports with a naval convoy which has been reported near Canton and Hongkong for the past several weeks. Although its exact destination is a matter of conjecture, yet the reported major aerial attack against Canton on December 30 may be indicative of the start of the long anticipated offensive against this southern seaport.

Joint Maneuvers—The Navy Department disclosed this week that together with every other branch of the Nation's military activity the Navy will join in war games to be held during the latter part of January at Culebra Island.

The United States Coast Guard will participate for the first time, but otherwise the maneuvers will be similar to the ones held last year.

Culebra Island is one of the Navy's closed ports, and merchant or alien vessels are not allowed to put in their under any circumstances.

Exercises have been held at Culebra for the last four years.

More than 6000 officers and men will participate in the war games, based on the problem of landing military forces from the sea.

Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson, who is scheduled to take command of the Fleet's training detachment on Jan. 5, will be in general command.

The battleships New York, Arkansas and Wyoming, comprising the training detachment, will take 2,000 Marines from their Quantico base, commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams.

The Army will be represented by a battalion of Infantry commanded by Brig. Gen. Laurence Halstead, and the Coast Guard by the cutter Bibb, commanded by Comdr. James Pine, which will proceed to the scene from Norfolk, Va.

Protection of Civil Populations from Gas Attacks—The problem of the passive defense of the civil population against gas attacks by enemy aircraft is pressing for solution in the opinion of Lt. Col. Augustin M. Prentiss, chemical warfare expert of the U. S. Army, as expressed in an article appearing in *Army Ordnance*, the publication of the Army Ordnance Association.

Defense against gas attack is especially necessary since the advent of the airplane as a military weapon, Colonel Prentiss writes, stating "no amount of air superiority can prevent a determined enemy from pushing home attacks on cities under cover of darkness. Indeed, in chemical warfare the best defense is not offense, but suitable and adequate chemical protection."

However, the effectiveness of gas attacks by aircraft is often overestimated. During the past few years, the article continues, a great many grossly exaggerated and utterly unreliable statements have appeared concerning the horrors of aerochemical attack against civilians. "Indeed, there are few military subjects that have been misrepresented so grossly and are understood so little as chemical warfare."

Although these lurid accounts are not to be taken seriously, Colonel Prentiss continues, "we cannot afford to err in the other direction and ignore this menace altogether. When carefully analyzed, there is no doubt but that it is sufficiently serious to warrant the united efforts of all the agencies of Government—national, state and local—to insure the people against the real dangers involved. Whole populations cannot be armed to counter air attacks as they can to repel invasions by land, but they can be equipped and organized to protect themselves when subjected to attack from the air. This is the problem of passive defense."

The chemicals which may be employed by aircraft against civil populations are of three general types: the lethal or deadly gases, such as phosgene; the blistering gases, such as mustard gas; and the irritant gases such as diphenylchlorarsine. Two methods are used to protect civil populations from such gases: individual protection by gas masks and protective clothing, and collective protection by means of gasproof shelters.

"While it is possible," writes Colonel Prentiss, "to provide masks and protective clothing for every individual in the entire population, as now is being done in England, this does not completely solve the problem of passive defense . . . To take care of those situations where individual protection cannot be employed, it is necessary to provide collective protection . . . It consists essentially of an inclosed space from which the outside air is excluded by maintaining within the space a slight superatmospheric pressure by means of purified air pumped in through a chemical filter."

Experimental Submarine Division—On January 1, Comdr. Joseph W. Gregory, Commander of Submarine Division 8, takes additional duty as commander of the newly organized experimental submarine Division 2.

On that same date, Lt. Comdr. Charles B. Hunt, now on duty at the Naval Academy, will relieve Comdr. L. B. Scott, commanding submarine division 4 and with additional duty as commander of experimental division 1.

The two experimental divisions are engaged in testing underwater escape mechanisms, and in developing motors for use in submarines.

It is believed that the two divisions may be engaged in the development of diesel engines for under-water propulsion. This has long been a topic of much discussion in Naval circles. Although the idea of creating a diesel motor that could be operated in a submarine while submerged may seem far fetched, experience has proven that greater obstacles have been overcome.

Naval Engineer Notes—Capt. Greer A. Duncan (CEC), USN, has been ordered detached from duty as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on or about January 27, 1938, and to duty as public works officer at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Edmund B. Keating (CEC), USN, has been ordered detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. in February 1938, and to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Capt. Carl A. Carlson (Cec), USN, has been ordered detached from duty as Public Works Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to duty as General Inspector and Procurement Officer for Public Works, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Naval Districts.

Comdr. Edward C. Selbert (CEC), USN, has been ordered detached from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, and to duty in the Twelfth Naval District, as Officer in Charge of Construction, Naval Air Station, Alameda.

Reorganization of Navy Department—A reorganization of the Navy Department, designed to effect a centralization of authority, is being given study under the direction of President Roosevelt, it was learned this week.

The Navy Department states that it has no knowledge of any such study and strong opposition to a change of this character is to be expected from the bureau chiefs. However, it is understood that the President himself has discussed the question of revising the nearly century old Departmental organization with personal advisers.

There has been criticism, both from within and without the Navy of the present system, which gives many statutory powers and control of expenditures in the hands of the bureau chiefs. Defenders of the system point to the fact that it has stood the acid test of war, but its critics contend that its functioning depends upon the ability of a number of individuals to work together and that whatever the present situation or that in past wars, a military organization which does not have a military chain of command is apt to break down in a major emergency. Various proposals have been advanced to reorganize the Department, ranging from the General Staff bill of Representative Melvin J. Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, to plans to give the Secretary or the Chief of Naval Operations more authority over the bureaus.

President Roosevelt, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, believed that changes were needed in the Departmental organization. He told a special congressional committee on Governmental reorganization, that the Navy Department set-up then (and it is virtually unchanged today) was "antiquated" and lacked centralized control. Advocating the establishment of a group of inspectors, directly under the Secretary, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The only way of controlling Departmental activity, that the Secretary of the Navy has is to go to the bureau chief in charge of that particular kind of work and ask him to report on his own work. Now, that is wrong. It is wrong in principle."

"The Secretary of the Navy and I should have a small, compact inspection force, directly under our orders, that we could send first to one bureau and then to another, with authority to go into anything in that bureau that we desired and dig out the facts for us, we being responsible."

Asked whose fault it was that the Secretary did not have such control, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is the fault of the bureau system that exists in the Navy Department and has existed since the year 1. * * * I believe one of the chief reasons (for the fault) is that the Navy Department is operating under this antiquated bureau system where the chief of the bureau is responsible to Congress under the law for the expenditure of the money. He is not responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. Now, that is a very curious fact that is not very generally appreciated. * * * Through the force of custom the bureau chiefs in the Navy Department and in the other departments resent and always have resented any curtailment of what they consider their powers given them by Congress to spend this money. Of course, the Secretary can direct that this, that, or the other sum shall not be expended."

"We all feel in the Navy Department, quite frankly, that the present bureau system concentrates too much dog-in-the-manger policy on the part of each bureau as against every other bureau; that they are not all working sufficiently for the common end of the Navy Department, and that they are working too much for the particular good of their own particular bureau. And that has gone on through 50 years. * * *

"I think I am quite justified in saying that the feeling in the Navy itself is that the present bureau system creates friction because of the control—how much is a legal control and how much it is a control of custom I do not know—of the different bureau chiefs, and tends to a lack of centralization."

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 365)

Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Feb.; to Henderson.

Ch. Mach. James E. Kemmer, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Carp. Adolph H. Beran, det. Melville; to Wright.

Carp. Alfred J. Yuzakewich, det. Chaumont Jan. 7; to temp. duty Medusa.

December 28, 1937

Lt. Comdr. John J. Curley, Jr., duty as aide to Comdt. NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Arthur D. Barnes, det. Nautilus Feb. 1; to cfo Surgeon & in command when comm.

Lt. Francis W. McCann, det. Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 10; to Siard as exec. off.

Lt. Charles G. Miller, det. Bushnell; to Argonne.

Lt. Gordon A. Patterson, det. 13th Nav. Dist., Feb.; to Dobbins as nav. off.

Lt. Gordon B. Rainer, det. NYd., Boston, Jan.; to Nautilus as exec. off.

Lt. Henry T. Read, det. Worden March; to Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis.

Lt. (jg) Earle K. McLaren, det. Dent Jan. 10; to Rathburne.

Lt. (jg) John H. Morse, Jr., uncompleted portion ors. Nov. 2 revoked. To duty VP-14 (Owl).

Ens. Gilmer D. Clift, det. Rathburne Jan. 17; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Louis E. Schmidt, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; to Mississippi.

Comdr. George C. Fowler (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Feb.; to California.

Ch. Bosn. Herman C. Fredericks, det. Chaumont Jan. 7; to Tern.

Bosn. William O. Talley, det. Bigel; to Brandt.

Ch. Gunner Francis J. Kassis, det. Nav. Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Va., Jan. 20; to NYd., Wash.

Ch. Pay Clk. James W. Frey, det. Concord Jan.; to NYd., Wash.

Ch. Carp. Ellis B. Berkfresser, det. Mary-land Feb. 1; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Carp. Robert A. Dusch, det. New Mexico; to San Francisco.

December 29, 1937

Capt. Vaughn K. Coman, det. CO, Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, Jan. 15; to duty as Cdr. Destroyer Sqdn. 12.

Capt. Lemuel M. Stevens, det. Insp. of Ord. in Chge, Naval Ord. Plant, Baldwin, L. I., Jan. 15; to command Vincennes.

Comdr. Thomas Moran, det. Shore Establishments Div., Navy Dept., Feb. 15; to command Marbichead.

Comdr. Herman A. Spanagel, det. staff, C in C US Flt., Jan. 29; to Concord as exec. off.

Lt. Cdr. John B. McGovern, det. Medusa March 15; to NYd., Mare Island.

Lt. Liles W. Creighton, det. Litchfield Feb. 11; to Worden as engr. off.

Lt. William C. France, det. NYd., Wash. April 1; to cfo Honolulu & on bd. when comm.

Lt. Charles J. Naumiket (SC), Ors. Nov. 12 modified. To Dest. Div. 21; instead Nakomis.

Lt. (jg) Roy E. Bishop (CHC), det. Richmond; to Memphis. Addl. duty Cruiser Div. 2.

Bosn. Salem D. Frey, det. Quincy; to Sandpiper.

Gunner Thomas S. McCrory, det. Rec. Sta., NYd., Wash.; to Arkansas.

Ch. Mach. Francis R. Good, Ors. C. in C. Asiatic modified. To Minneapolis.

Mach. Jordan Caudill, det. Tennessee; to Pennsylvania.

Mach. George A. Groebler, det. Lexington; to Saratoga.

Mach. Furman D. Waltrip, det. Sirius; to Omaha.

CPO Transfers

Chalmers L. Anderson, CPhM, USS Henderson to N. Hos. Mare Island.

Spencer R. Andrews, CPhM, USS Chaumont to N. Hos. San Diego.

William C. Beckman, CEM, N. Hos. Charles-ton, S. C., to USS Kane.

James R. Blake, CWT, USS Yorktown to USS Enterprise.

Arthur J. Breen, CEM, USS Oklahoma to NRS Los Angeles.

Michael Caporossi, CPrtr, USS West Vir-ginia to NRBu New York.

Lionel M. Cook, CQM, N. Hos. Norfolk to Comdrillidet.

Wilbur L. Cox, CPhM, USS Rigel to Asiatic Station.

William R. Craig, CRM, VP Squadron 4 to Third District.

Halford A. Dudley, CBM, NRS Minneapolis to USS Maryland.

James M. Foster, CPhM, USS Henderson to N. Hos. Mare Island.

Roy L. Frank, CEM, N. Hos. New York, to USS Nashville.

Paul L. Frost, CRM, USS Tuscaloosa to USS McCall.

Howard T. Grady, CMM, USS Acushnet to RRS New York.

Edwin H. Harrington, CTM, USS Herbert to RRS Philadelphia, Pa.

Russell G. Heffner, ACOM, VT Squadron 3, to VS Squadron 5.

Richard G. Huguen, CMM, USS Lapwing to NRS Los Angeles, Calif.

Harry C. Jersild, CMM, USS Nokomis to NRS Houston, Texas.

Walter Kaczka, CMM, USS Henderson to Fifth District.

Lester A. Kelm, CCStd, USS Melville to RRS New York, N. Y.

Samuel H. Kenning, CQM, USS Clark to NRS Omaha, Neb.

Arlen F. KHPatrick, CSF, USS New York to USS Boise.

Fred W. Knight, CQM, USS Nokomis to USS Kane.

John C. Ladd, CCStd, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Aitair.

Anthony S. Leske, CRM, USS Jacob Jones to USS Nashville.

John F. Lindhurst, CY, RRS Norfolk, Va., to USS Yorktown.

Harvey L. Patten, CPhM, N. Hos. San Diego, to Asiatic Station.

Joseph J. Rezzone, CEM, USS Allegheny to Comdrillidet.

Frank B. Rose, CY, USS Yorktown to RRS Norfolk, Va.

Eugene C. Scott, CSK, RRS Norfolk, Va., to USS Antares.

Russell Skrobiszewski, CMM, USS Dale to USS Wichita.

Virgil J. Smith, CWT, NTS Great Lakes to USS Hatfield.

Laurie Q. Tankersley, CWT, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Kane.

Arthur J. Tavani, CWT, USS Hatfield to RRS Philadelphia, Pa.

Raymond R. Thomas, CPhM, USS Hender-son to N. Hos., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred Vining, CMM, USS Cummings to RS Puget Sound, Wn.

Walter P. Wagnstrom, CMM, RS Washington, D. C., to Comdrillidet.

George E. Ward, CSF, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Nashville.

Robert L. Wessels, CWT, RS Washington, D. C., to NRS Detroit, Mich.

James A. Whyte, CWT, USS Montcalm to USS Nashville.

terial Division, AC, that the equipment is ready for test.

ORDERS TO RESERVES**Extended Active Duty with AC**

2nd Lt. Robert S. Angle, from Hawaii, to home, Santa Cruz, Calif., sail Honolulu, Dec. 31; revert inactive duty, Jan. 3, 1938.

2nd Lt. Lewis W. Hunter, from March Fl., Calif., to home, Ross, Calif.; revert inactive duty, Dec. 31, 1937.

2nd Lt. Raymond C. Woodward, prior orders amended, to three year tour active duty, Jan. 3.

1st Lt. Richard C. Ragie, from Marshall Fl., Kans., Jan. 15, to ACTS, Denver, Colo.

2nd Lt. Monty D. Wilson, from Brooks Fl., Tex., Jan. 15, to ACTS, Denver, Colo.

2nd Lt. John H. Hayden, to three year active duty tour, Jan. 3, 1938; from New Rochelle, N. Y., to Langley Fl., Va.

2nd Lt. Ray H. Martin, from Mitchell Fl., N. Y., Jan. 15, to Brooks Fl., Tex.

2nd Lt. Robert W. Ryer, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Jan. 15, to Chanute Fl., Rantoul, Ill.

2nd Lt. Howell, G. Frank, from Ft. Knox, Ky., Jan. 15, to Chanute Fl., Ill.

Extended Active Duty with MD

1st Lt. Walter P. Senter, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Letterman Gen. Hos., San Francisco, Calif., until June 30, 1938.

Promotion of Reserves

2nd Lt. Gordon C. Murray, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. James M. Coston, CA-Res., to capt.

2nd Lt. William J. Pieper, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. John H. Savage, Jr., Fin.-Res., to capt.

2nd Lt. Louis C. Crouch, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

Report of CWS Chief

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, declares that while successful defense against chemical warfare is "relatively easy," limited allowances of gas masks is handicapping the satisfactory instruction of the individual soldier in protection against chemicals.

An increase in the officer personnel of the service is urged by General Baker, he declaring that the "relatively small number" of officer personnel is seriously handicapping it in "performing the varied and increasing duties devolving upon it."

Stressing the value of the Service to the chemical industry and conversely the value of commercial firms to the Army, General Baker said:

"Whenever practicable, industry has been asked to participate in the development and manufacture of equipment or components, thereby not only utilizing the combined experience and facilities of industry and of the Chemical Warfare Service, but also paving the way for industrial manufacture of these items in quantity in case of emergency. In turn, the Chemical Warfare Service has made available to industry for its use such data developed by research and production activities as could be released."

Extracts from the report follow:

Interest in defensive training against chemical warfare has been stimulated during the past year by developments abroad, particularly the Italian-East African campaign. Situations involving the employment of chemical agents have been introduced into a greater number of problems, exercises, and maneuvers than heretofore.

Proper use of chemical agents, including smoke, will not only increase the effectiveness of modernized combat units, but also will materially decrease the casualties suffered by them. Successful defense against chemical warfare is relatively easy, the chief requirements being the supply of adequate equipment and provision for proper training in its use. The limited allowances of gas masks for training purposes continue to militate against satisfactory instruction of the individual soldier in protection against chemicals.

Continuance of the policy of sending National Guard officers to the Chemical Warfare School is producing beneficial results. These are reflected in the fact that, despite the numerous recent occasions when Guard units have been called upon to suppress civil disturbances, the loss of human life in such instances has been quite negligible. The doctrines of the Chemical Warfare School as to the use of smoke and nontoxic chemical agents are now being steadily disseminated through all echelons of the National Guard; skill in the application of these is proving to be a humane as well as a most effective means of maintaining law and order.

Training in defense against chemical warfare was authorized for CMTC trainees and allowances of training munitions were established. This represents an important advance in the training program of the civilian components.

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Chief of Ordnance's Report

Only eleven cents per day per man in uniform was expended during the last fiscal year for Ordnance equipment and ammunition, it was revealed in the annual report of Maj. Gen. W. H. Tschappat, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, made public this week.

"Based on a uniformed strength of 600,000 men," General Tschappat wrote, "including Regular Army, National Guard, ROTC, Organized Reserves, and CMTC, the 24 million dollars expended for Ordnance equipment and ammunition is equivalent to an expenditure of 40 dollars per year, or 11 cents per day per man in uniform. Of this 11 cents per day per man approximately 4.4 cents per day was spent incident to his training and 6 cents per day for the design, development, rearmament, and maintenance and augmentation of the war reserve. When the character of combat equipment now furnished modern armies is taken into consideration, it is at once evident that the proportion of the funds appropriated for national defense spent on combat equipment is relatively small."

Extracts from General Tschappat's report follow:

Early authorization and construction of barracks and quarters at several establishments are highly desirable. The continuing use of temporary war-time frame buildings converted to quarters, or of old frame houses, causes an annual expenditure for maintenance which is entirely out of proportion to the value of the structures. The old war-time constructed barracks have about reached the limit of their habitable life. One has had to be razed, and the troops moved into a gun shed altered for temporary occupancy.

Personnel

Regular Army. The morale throughout the department is excellent. The manifold duties and functions of the department have kept all personnel active and interested.

Commissioned Personnel. The present officer strength will not permit of certain desirable assignments to engineering and development work, and too few are available for production and inspection activities. The technical training of Ordnance officers essential to successful administration during war, both in the field and in the Zone of Interior, is for the most part, acquired through such assignments. The department could utilize to advantage the full complement of officers originally authorized in the National Defense Act of 1929.

Enlisted Personnel. The maintenance duties, and to some extent supply duties, appropriate to Ordnance companies have been materially increased in the past few years by the assignment to the line units of highly complicated and expensive equipment. Several Ordnance organizations are now below the minimum strength required for proper efficiency. A 20 per cent increase is desirable, and would probably be sufficient to meet the most pressing needs.

Reserve Officers. There was little change in the Ordnance Reserve strength. The Corps Area Assignment Group shows an increase of 10 officers, and the Attached Specialists' Reserve a decrease of 8.

National Guard. The number of enlisted men in active National Guard Ordnance units should be increased, and in addition the six inactive divisional maintenance companies should be activated. The strength of these companies should be at least 50 men if the units are to properly serve the divisions to which assigned in the event of mobilization.

Civilian Personnel. The morale of the field personnel is excellent and working conditions are satisfactory. The long established method of fixing rates for the various crafts by means of wage survey boards has continued to demonstrate its fairness both to the employee and to the government.

War Planning

Mobilization Plans. The first tables of the current War Department Mobilization Plan have been received and examined. Previous plans have set up demands for supplies generally impossible of satisfaction during the early period of mobilization. The current plan sets a goal reasonably possible of attainment. From the point of view of supply, the current plan, as issued to date, is being to a great step in advance.

Reserve Requirements. As a consequence of the postponement of the heavy demands for supplies, it will be possible to supply a far greater proportion of the mobilization requirements through war-time production. This should cause a material reduction in qualities of supplies maintained in reserve in time of peace.

Procurement Planning. Planning for procurement and industrial mobilization has progressed within the limits of available funds. While preliminary plans for all major items have been completed, many problems still remain to be solved.

War Reserves. Some progress has been

made in procuring needed items of supplies, including the augmentation of reserves of the more critical items of ammunition. While the current mobilization plan materially reduces the reserve requirements, there still exist serious shortages in ammunition and in other items, especially modern equipment. In addition to ammunition, the serious shortages include anti-aircraft artillery with its fire control equipment, anti-aircraft machine guns, tanks, and other combat vehicles, anti-tank guns, and modern high-speed field artillery carriages.

Rearmament and Reequipment

Combat Vehicles. Using small scale mass production methods, there were manufactured and delivered to the using arms, including the National Guard, a considerable number of current model light tanks and combat cars. These vehicles have been well received, and through the cooperative efforts the using arms many desirable minor changes and improvements have been, and are now being incorporated into the design.

Experience in production over the past two years indicates conclusively that much lower costs, more prompt deliveries, and a much more rapid and beneficial development in these vehicles would result from a fairly uniform and continuous program of manufacture.

Rifles. Favorable reports have been received on the performance of the new caliber .30 rifle. The quantity under manufacture should permit of intensive test of the weapons by both Infantry and Cavalry.

Research and Development. The rapid development of technology and applied science stimulated during the depression to obtain new or improved industrial products and methods of processing, and the practical tests of armament especially in the Spanish

civil conflict, have given rise to many new problems in Ordnance materiel, in methods of processing and in materials. Recent progress in constructing airplanes of larger size and greater speed demands developments in both aircraft and antiaircraft armament and fire control. The service use and development of tactical ideas in the employment of tanks and other special automotive equipment requires new developments in mechanisms to reduce cost of maintenance and of details of construction to meet the changing ideas of requirements. More intensive work is also needed to apply some of the more important advances in technology of processing metals and recent developments of new alloys of iron.

Use of Funds

Approximately 30 million dollars were expended by the Ordnance Department in connection with its duties and functions, exclusive of funds for construction and "repairs of arsenals." About 6 million dollars of the expenditure were for work done for other executive departments, principally the Navy.

Orders received from the Navy and other executive departments and bureaus aided materially in reducing costs of operation. In fact the relatively low costs of several articles included under rearmament, are due principally to Navy and Marine Corps orders which permitted of quality production. The Ordnance Department is appreciative of the assistance rendered it by these agencies.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

John Paul Jones House

The Naval Historical Foundation next week will launch an ambitious program for the subscription of money to save the John Paul Jones House at Fredericksburg.

Capt. Dudley Knox, USN-Ret. of the Foundation, expressed his appreciation of the help that has been given to the cause thus far and predicted early attainment of the goal.

Coupled with Captain Knox's announcement of the start of the public drive for subscriptions, the Foundation announced that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that donations to the Foundation's work are deductible from income taxes.

Miss Annie H. Parke, of Honolulu, great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Matthew Parke, USMC, has donated to the Foundation a picture of the frigate Alliance, painted by Captain Parke in 1781, a miniature of the officer and his wife, and a watch owned by him. A knife and fork used by Captain Parke during his sea service aboard early American vessels were also donated.

It is interesting to note how relics of this nature, dating back to the foundation of our country, are constantly cropping up, and it is of the utmost importance that we, the youngest of the great powers of the world, make every effort to preserve the traditions and heritage that is ours.

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Personals

Capt. and Mrs. Merrow E. Sorley, CE, USA, announce the birth of a daughter Judith Manard, at St. Luke's Hospital, Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1937. The baby is the great-granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Merrow and granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley, USA, all of Philadelphia. She is named for her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Judith Gertrude Manard Barnes of San Antonio and for her mother's twin sister, the late Miss Judith M. Barnes, both known to a large number of friends in service circles.

Miss Diana Edgerton, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. E. Edgerton of Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, is spending her vacation from Vassar College at the home of Dr. Sinclair Bowen in Washington, D. C., as the guest of Dr. Bowen's niece, Miss Anne Brooke Peterson.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., are at Lake Worth, Fla., for the holidays.

General and Mrs. E. P. Scott are spending the months of December and January at Palm Beach, Fla., and were joined for the Christmas holidays by their son, Cadet Ernest P. Scott, Jr., from Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.

Lt. F. B. Reybold was seriously injured while playing baseball and has been removed to Sternberg Hospital, Manila, where his condition is reported as serious.

Maj. Philip Helmbold, USA-Ret., and daughter Roxanne, will join Mrs. Helmbold at 1534 Polk Street, Hollywood, Fla., for a visit of several weeks. Mrs. Helmbold at 1534 Polk Street, Hollywood, Fla., winter months, Major Helmbold returning to Seven Springs Farm, Glencoe, Maryland.

Lt. Col. Robert G. Guyer, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Guyer, have settled in Washington, and are at home at 4217 Van Ness Street.

Cadet Hugh Roberts Lehman of the freshman class at The Citadel in Charleston, S. C., is visiting his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. M. Lehman at Ft. Bragg, N. C. He has had Cadet Charles Flowers, Jr., as house guest and with Cadet Frank S. Cunaty, Jr., entertained fifty of the younger college and school set at a Christmas dance at the Officers' Club.

Weddings and Engagements

The wedding of Miss Ellen Bryden, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden, USA, to 2nd Lt. Alexander Day Surles, Jr., Cav., USA, son of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Surles, Cav., USA, was held December 30, 1937, in the Post Chapel at Ft. George G. Meade, Md. Chaplain Frank C. Rideout performed the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride made an attractive picture in the traditional white satin. Her dress, fashioned with shirred sleeves, had a small lace collar and her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. White roses and lilies of the valley formed her bouquet. She was attended by her sister, Miss Marion Bryden, who was her maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marjorie Grant, of Governor's Island, N. Y.; Miss Florence Lee, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Miss Madeline Smith, of Fort Meade; Miss Madeline Lang, of Fort McClellan, Ala., and Miss Jane Culbertson, of Washington.

Lt. Thomas Truxton, of Fort Bragg, N. C., was best man, while the ushers were Lt. A. D. Clark, of Randolph Field, Tex.; Lt. D. B. Parker, of Fort Belvoir, Va.; Lt. J. O. Seaman, of Fort Myer, Va.; Lt. E. G. Hickman, of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Lt. J. G. Simpson and Lt. J. J. Tolson, both of Fort Meade.

Among the guests attending the ceremony was the chief of staff of the Army and Mrs. Malin Craig.

Following the wedding, a reception was held at the Officers Club at Fort Meade. The couple left on a wedding trip. They will make their future home at Fort Bliss, Tex., where Lt. Surles is now stationed.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. FRANCIS PATRICK KERR, who before her marriage to Aviation Cadet Francis Patrick Kerr, USNR, of Bombing Squadron 3, USS Saratoga, was Miss Adrienne May Tolan, daughter of Representative and Mrs. John Harvey Tolan, of California.

The bride is the granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, Lt. Surles was graduated last June with high honors from the United States Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Fischer, of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine E. Fischer, to Cadet Donald Williams, of the United States Military Academy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glazier Williams, of Kansas City. Miss Fischer is a graduate of Emma Willard School and the Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School.

Cadet Williams will be graduated in June, and the wedding will take place June 15 at West Point.

The betrothal of Miss Barbara Tufts Barnes to Roderick H. Sears, of Boston, was announced Christmas Day by the bride-elect's parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gladstone Barnes, OD, USA.

Miss Barnes attended schools in Washington and Boston and is a graduate of Wellesley College. She is a member of the Washington Junior League.

Mrs. Sears, the son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Sears, OD, USA, of Springfield, Mass., is a graduate of the Tome School and Harvard.

No date has been set for the wedding.

On her way to Washington from Balboa, Canal Zone, is Miss Dora Brett, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Brett, whose marriage to Lt. B. A. Schriever will take place in Washington shortly. The marriage will be performed at the home of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold.

Maj. R. C. Wriston, AC, and Mrs. Wriston of Langley Field, Va., and Small Point, Maine, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nancy Wright Wriston, to 1st Lt. William Frederick Northam, Inf.

Miss Wriston is a student at Smith College.

Lieutenant Northam was graduated from West Point in 1934 and is now stationed at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

The wedding will take place in the Fall.

Miss Emilie Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller Richardson, and Lt. (Jg) Charles Bradford Farwell, USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. Neal Brad-

ford Farwell, (SC), USN, were married at the home of the bride's parents, 54 Longmire Avenue, Pitman, New Jersey, at 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday the twenty-second of December. The Rev. John E. Hill of Philadelphia performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore champagne-colored satin, trimmed in sable made with a small train, and a brown velvet halo hat with a brown knee length veil. Her slippers were of brown crepe and gold. She carried a bouquet of brown and yellow orchids. Miss Jane Richardson was her sister's only attendant. She wore a gown of green sea foam satin made with puffed sleeves and a long full skirt. Her green velvet poke bonnet was tied under the chin. She carried Talisman roses.

Lt. (Jg) Richard H. Blair, USN, was the best man. The bride is a graduate of Harcum Junior College and Lieutenant Farwell of the Class of 1934 of the United States Naval Academy.

An impressive military ceremony marked the marriage, Dec. 20 in Christ Church, Coronado, Calif., of Lt. (Jg) Ernest M. Snowden, USN, and Miss Lois Arnold. The bride, who was escorted up the aisle by her father, Brig. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, AC, USA, wore a gown of white satin, cut princess style, with a coronet of lace holding the long veil in place. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and gardenias centered by a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Nathan Forrest, wife of Lieutenant Forrest, attended the bride.

Lt. (Jg) Earl Eastwold, classmate of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers, who drew their swords to form an arch for the bride and bridegroom following the ceremony, were Lt. (Jg) William I. Bull, Lt. (Jg) Clayton Miller, Lt. (Jg) Terrell A. Nisewanner, Lt. (Jg) Robert Strickler, Lt. (Jg) John Johnson and Lt. (Jg) Marcus Williamson.

Following the ceremony, a reception was given in the gold room of Hotel del Coronado, where Mrs. Arnold, mother of the bride, helped receive the guests in a gown of royal blue crepe trimmed with gold embroidery. After the reception, Lt. and Mrs. Snowden left on their wedding trip.

Maj. and Mrs. Stuart McLeod, FA, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lorna, to Mr. Walter Scholer, of Lafayette, Ind.

The engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Porter Steel, to Cadet Claire E. Hutchin, Jr., was announced by Maj. and Mrs. Charles L. Steel at a tea given at their residence in Davidson, N. C., on December 28, 1937.

Miss Steel is the granddaughter of the late Alexander S. Porter, Captain, MC, USA.

Maj. and Mrs. Claire E. Hutchin, parents of Cadet Hutchin, accompanied by their daughter and son-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Lester L. Wheeler and their son, Walter, drove to Davidson from Major Hutchin's station in Lexington, Ky., in order to be present for the announcement.

The announcement was made on the twenty-first wedding anniversary of the bride-to-be's parents, Major and Mrs. Steel.

The wedding will take place in the summer of 1938 following Cadet Hutchin's graduation from the United States Military Academy.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Walker to 2nd Lt. John Brockenbrough Randolph Hines, FA, USA, was held Dec. 29 at Ft. Myer Chapel.

The bride is the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, Jr., OD, USA. Lieutenant Hines is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Hines, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who came to Ft. Myer for the wedding.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, chose to wear the traditional ivory satin. Her frock was made on simple lines terminating in a train.

From her rose point lace cap fell a cloud of tulle, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Miss Lillian Nalle attended as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Letitia Knox, Miss Gabriella Hines, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Nancy Hicks and Miss Cornelius Hicks.

Lt. Victor E. Mansfield, of Englewood, N. J., attended as the best man.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the Officers' Club at the Army War College.

After their honeymoon at Skytop, Pa., the young couple will go to Ft. Bragg, N. C., where Lieutenant Hines is stationed.

The marriage of Miss Jane Allen Runyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Jr., to 1st Lt. Thomas Wet Hammond, Jr., Inf., USA, of West Point, N. Y., took place Dec. 28 in St. James Church, New York City.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white satin made on simple lines with a high neckline, long sleeves and a collar and cuffs of old rose point lace. Her lace veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride wore also a single strand of pearls. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and gardenias.

Miss Laura Runyon Neilson of Shrewsbury, N. J., first cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor. The other attendants were Mrs. Dorrance Sexton of Montclair, Mrs. Dyson Duncan of Mount Kisco, Mrs. Charles E. Saltzman of this city the Misses Frieda Smidt, Frances Brewster and Katherine Brewster of New York, Charlotte Albright of Buffalo and Wilhelmina Fretz of Easton, Pa.

Lt. Chester Hammond, USA, also of West Point, was his brother's best man. The ushers were Charles E. Saltzman of this city and Lts. Charles B. King, George A. Lincoln, Fred W. Sladen, Jr., Henry B. Kunz, John K. Waters and James P. Hannigan, all of West Point, and Thomas J. Sands of Ft. Sill, Okla.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the military ceremonial "arch of steel" was formed in the chancel by the ushers with crossed sabers, under which the bride and bridegroom passed on their way down the aisle.

A reception at the Colony Club followed. Lieutenant Hammond and his bride after Jan. 10 will live at West Point, where the bridegroom is an instructor at the United States Military Academy.

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue, northwest, Washington, D. C.")

The new officers of the Washington Chapter, Daughters of the United States Army, will be guests of honor at a tea on January 3rd, from 4:30 to 6:30, at the Officers Club, Army War College. Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Mrs. Charles D. Roberts and Miss Elizabeth Wilcox will be among those assisting at the tea-table. Chapter Officers for 1938 are: Mrs. Claude W. Dudley, Pres.; Mrs. Beulah Bloomer, 1st Vice Pres.; Mrs. R. E. DeHoyle, 2nd Vice Pres.; Miss Virginia Coleman, Secy.; Mrs. Eustace I. Florence, Treas.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 29, 1937

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb will be at home from five to seven o'clock at the Commandant's House on Monday, Jan. 3, and on Monday, Feb. 7.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., and their children, Mary Clare and Thomas M. Watlington, 3d, of West Point, N. Y., passed the holidays as the guests of Mrs. Watlington's parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edgar T. Conley, USA.

Miss Sheila Sultan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dan I. Sultan, entertained about forty of her young friends at her Dec. 23.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cameron, of Kentucky, Miss Sultan's brother-in-law and sister, who are here for the holidays, and Cadet William Johnson and his fiancee, Miss Jean Ackland, who came over from Baltimore with Mr. Johnson's parents, Col. and Mrs. William Johnson.

Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Stone, of Ft. Sill, Okla., arrived in Washington Christmas Eve. Mrs. Stone will be an attendant at the wedding of her sister, Miss Louise Chase Myers, to Lt. John Pugh, on Jan. 3.

Among those who entertained at dinner at the Army-Navy Club, preceding the Hawaiian Night at the club were Lt. R. R. Curry, USCg, and Mrs. Curry, of Oakcrest, Va. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn are spending the holidays in Augusta, Ga., with their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Jr., who entertained at a cocktail party for them Monday afternoon.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
December 30, 1937

Col. and Mrs. William A. Mitchell have visiting them their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. James B. Lampert, of Montpelier, Vt., and their sons, Lt. Joseph B. Mitchell, of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Mr. William A. Mitchell, who is attending the law school at the University of West Virginia.

Cadet James F. McKinley, assisted by Lt. and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins, Jr., received the guests at the hop held Dec. 23 in Cullum Hall. Cadet Robert S. Kramer and Lt. and Mrs. Raymond D. Milliner received at Dec. 24 hop, and Dec. 25 Cadet Frederick J. Myers received, assisted by Captain and Mrs. John M. Welker.

Miss Jacqueline Keyes, the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes, of Ft. Knox, Ky., is the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins, Jr.

Mrs. Franklin Page Sackett, of Wynnewood, Pa., is passing the holidays on the post as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thurston Hughes.

Capt. and Mrs. Willard Holbrook, Jr., have as their guest, Mr. Harvey D. Higley, recently of Monterey, Calif., now of New York.

Miss Mary Whitelaw, of Boston, arrived on the post last week to visit over the holidays her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Whitelaw. Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Whitelaw, of Buffalo, also were guests of the Whitelaw's last week-end.

Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder of Phoebe, Va., arrived on the post last week to pass the holidays with their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerville, Jr. Lt. Stanley L. Smith of Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, also is a guest of the Summervilles. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Hart have as their guests Mrs. Hart's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Bamford Smith, of Washington.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
December 28, 1937

Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Bowers gave their usual Christmas party on Monday afternoon from four until seven at their residence "The Old Johns Green House" on Charles Street.

Lt. and Mrs. Leslie Martin Slack and Lt. and Mrs. T. W. Hopkins are spending the holidays with Dr. and Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins.

Capt. and Mrs. Bryson Bruce gave a dinner party last Saturday night in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd who will soon leave here.

Col. and Mrs. Pedro del Valle and Miss Kitty del Valle of Washington, spent Christmas with Mrs. del Valle's sister and brother-in-law, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Welch.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Dahlgren who were married at Rockville, Md., on Dec. 18, will be at home after the new year at their home on Rockgate Avenue.

Lt. and Mrs. Clifton Revell Moss of Raritan Arsenal are spending the holidays with Lieutenant Moss's mother, Mrs. Clifton Moss.

Lt. and Mrs. Roger Perry of Washington, and their two sons are staying with Mrs. Perry's mother, Mrs. Walter B. Tardy, widow of Commander Tardy.

Capt. and Mrs. F. A. L. Vossler and Midshipman Curtis Vossler are spending a short time in New York.

CORREGIDOR, P. I.
November 22, 1937

The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with Mrs. Manuel Quezon entertained for three thousand with a ball and supper at Malacanang palace Sunday evening, Nov. 14, 1937.

The palace gardens were beautifully illuminated with multi-colored lights and flowers entwined about all the cornices made the place appear a phantasy of fairyland.

The Rigodon was danced by prominent guests and a Filipino dance was beautifully portrayed by fourteen Manila maidens garbed, two each, in the seven colors of the spectrum.

Dancing followed in the new patios of the palace.

Some of the native costumes were gorgeous beyond description.

A great many officers of the Army and Navy were present. Among those noticed present from Corregidor were Col. George Ruhlen, now in command of Ft. Mills during the absence of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. P. P. Bishop who are vacationing at Baguio; Col. and Mrs. Thomas Terry, Mrs. Terry in black shirred net; Col. and Mrs. James H. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham in white with rose and blue flowered chiffon; Lt. Col. and Mrs. William E. Hall, Mrs. Hall in white flowered chiffon; Lt. Col. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, Mrs. Koenig in royal blue lace; Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Hood, Mrs. Hood in blue with white flowers and cuffed in white fox; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert H. Warren, Mrs. Warren in wine lace; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman wearing orange crepe studded with rhinestones; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert G. Kinberger, Mrs. Kinberger looking very lovely in white and silver brocade.

Maj. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart wearing emerald green accordion pleated chiffon; Maj. and Mrs. Howard M. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson in red shirred chiffon; Maj. and Mrs. James J. Firestone, Mrs. Firestone in white with red flowered satin; Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin Bowering, Mrs. Bowering in red dotted swiss; Maj. and Mrs. William F. Marquat, Mrs. Marquat charming in deep blue satin with orange flowers and blue chiffon shirred cape to match; Maj. and Mrs. Harold Kieran, Mrs. Kieran in nile green cape; Maj. and Mrs. James T. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell in moss green lace; Maj. and Mrs. Arthur L. Lavery, Mrs. Lavery in white chiffon with orchid flowers.

Capt. Matthew Pugsley; Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crim, Mrs. Crim in chalk white crepe with rhinestones; Capt. and Mrs. William P. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell in flowered metallic cloth; Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Kreuger, Mrs. Kreuger wearing beige lace with brown velvet girdle; Capt. and Mrs. Donald Tredennick, Mrs. Tredennick in pink lace; Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Merkle, Mrs. Merkle in white crepe; Capt. and Mrs. Leonard J. Greely, Mrs. Greely wearing black chiffon; Capt. and Mrs. Samuel H. Morrow, Mrs. Morrow in black taffeta studded with brilliants; Capt. and Mrs. Kingsley S. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson wearing beige silk jersey with jade clips.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
December 28, 1937

Ens. and Mrs. Thomas D. McGrath, USN, were dinner hosts the past week on board the USS Monaghan.

Mrs. Ross E. Rowell, wife of Colonel Rowell, USMC, is here from Washington, D. C., to spend the holiday season with her sister, Mrs. Lenore Williams of Coronado.

Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Laurence S. Stewart, USN-Ret., student at Scripps College, is home for the holiday vacation and on Saturday evening was hostess at a buffet supper, followed by dancing at Hotel Del Coronado.

Honoring Mrs. Percy W. McCord, wife of Lieutenant Commander McCord, who has returned recently from abroad, a tea was given by Mrs. Howard C. Wickham, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wickham, (DC), USN-Ret., at her home at La Mesa. Co-honorees were Mrs. Ray Murray, wife of Lieutenant Murray and Mrs. Yost, wife of Lieutenant (Jg) Yost.

2nd Lt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Fuchs, USMC, were hosts at a buffet supper Wednesday evening at their home in Coronado.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Russell, USMC-Ret., were dinner hosts at their home Wednesday.

Lt. and Mrs. Frederick N. Kivette, USN, have as their house guest the latter's mother, Mrs. Eugene W. Clapp of San Mateo.

Lt. and Mrs. William L. Richards, USN, are having as a guest during the holidays, Mrs. R. C. Young of Honolulu.

Members of the class of 1928 at the United States Naval Academy were hosts at a dinner dance Tuesday evening at the new commissioned officers' mess at North Island. The committee on arrangements included Lts. Kenneth Craig, Louis M. LeHardy and Wendell F. Kline, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Matthias B. Gardner, USN, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Morton T. Seligman, USN, entertained at a cocktail party last evening at the commissioned officers' mess. One hundred and fifty guests had been invited.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
December 28, 1937

Vice Admiral Edward Kalbfus, present commander of Battleship Divisions aboard USS West Virginia, but slated to move up soon to command of the Battle Force, and Mrs. Kalbfus, are being honored at an open house by Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Cameron Ragan, who invited more than 100 guests to call between noon today and midnight. Tom and Jerry is being favored for refreshments. Friends were invited from San Diego, Hollywood, San Pedro and Long Beach. Assisting are Lt. Stirling Smith, flag Lieutenant on the staff of Rear Adm. Adolphus Watson, and Mrs. Smith; Lt. Neil K. Dietrich, flag Lieutenant on Admiral Kalbfus' staff, and Mrs. Dietrich. Lieutenant Ragan is communication officer on the staff of Admiral Kalbfus.

One hundred service set guests were invited Thursday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. Fairfax of Villa Riviera for a cocktail party in Pacific Coast Club honoring Admiral and Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, and their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Thad Broom, USA, and Mrs. Broom, holiday visitors at the Bloch home in Villa Riviera.

In Lakewood Country Club, Wednesday, vivid holiday decorations added to the charm of an informal cocktail party given by Lt. Comdr. Francis Lepeska (Dental Corps) and Mrs. Lepeska, who entertained eighty-five guests between 5 and 7 p. m. Many were officers from USS New Mexico and their wives, with a sprinkling of guests from other ships.

Lt. Col. B. B. Blair, USA, and Mrs. Blair, were at home Christmas Day in their Palos Verdes residence to members of the Army and Navy contingent from San Pedro and Long Beach.

Two Tom and Jerry parties have been given the past week by Lt. and Mrs. Harold M. Zemmer, USS Medusa. The first was Tuesday for the Medusa set and a few other Navy and civilian guests and on Friday the party was for service set friends. Both events took place at the Zemmer home, 1114 Alma St., from 4 to 6 o'clock. Assisting the hosts at the first event were Mmes. Alvin Miller and Edward M. Fagan, and at the Christmas party Friday they were assisted by Mrs. William Allen and Miss Lee Merrifield of Portland, Ore.

Urge Additional Motor Vehicles

Additional motor vehicles are required by the Corps of Engineers, the Chief of Army Engineers declares in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

"The motor vehicles furnished tactical units of the Corps of Engineers under the War Department Motorization Program do not meet all the requirements for the Corps of Engineers," declared Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, engineer chief when the report was submitted. "Shortages still exist, both in tactical units and in other activities for which no provisions for replacement of the motor vehicles retired under the provisions of the War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, were made. All Engineer Combat Regiments in the Continental United States still remain partially animal drawn, although authority for full motorization except for personnel has been given."

Provision for two additional chiefs of Engineers with rank of brigadier is asked, one to have charge of the military activities of the Corps and the other to command the Engineer Training Center at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Extracts from the report follow:

The accumulation of unreproduced military maps at the Engineer Reproduction Plant remains large. Special efforts are being made to prepare these for printing. Some have been prepared during the year, but it will not be possible to clear out many of them until a material increase in funds over the amounts provided during the past few years for military mapping, become available. Some experimental work has continued in the methods of rapid field reproduction.

In general, troop units functioned well.

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There are a few important deficiencies that may be mentioned.

Because of reduction in the enlisted strength seven companies or similar units, of the Corps of Engineers were rendered inactive from 1929 to 1933, inclusive. A policy of inactivating companies, or similar units, was followed rather than one of spreading the decreases throughout the various active Engineer units. Under the plan for increasing the Army by 46,250, the reconstruction of inactive units was not permitted and, therefore, the deficiency in active Engineer Companies and troops continues to exist. There is only one completely active Engineer Combat Regiment within the Continental United States.

The 6th Engineers (C), assigned to the 3rd Division, remains divided between Ft. Lawton and Ft. Lewis. This regiment should be concentrated at one post.

One hundred sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the procurement of Engineer equipment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. Forty-eight thousand of this amount was provided for the procurement of two mobile antiaircraft searchlight units for issue to mobile antiaircraft regiments; the balance of \$118,500 remained for procurement and maintenance of Engineer equipment of troops. Although this amount was greater than for the preceding year, it was considerably less than the annual appropriations for the years prior to the fiscal year 1934. The requirements of the Army for the ordinary items of Engineer procurement could only be fulfilled by the continued drawing on the already precariously reduced depot stocks. The limited funds permitted only partial replacement of those issues from stock and necessitated uneconomical hand to mouth purchasing of certain items, the stocks of which had previously been unduly depleted because of shortages of replacement funds. The funds were insufficient to purchase needed new pontoons and other modern equipment for Engineer regiments, and searchlight equipment for the mobile antiaircraft regiments in the United States, which now have less than fifty percent of their authorized peacetime equipment.

It has been impossible not only to build up the antiaircraft searchlight equipment, but also to replace the units which have become obsolete. Modern Engineer equipment, including bridges and antiaircraft searchlights, are needed for the training of the Regular Army as well as for the War Reserve.

In the Continental United States funds were available for initiating approved seacoast fortification construction, and this work was carried on at three important harbors on the Pacific Coast.

Additional fixed installations for antiaircraft guns and accessories and additional antiaircraft searchlights with shelters were provided.

In the Overseas Departments, construction work was continued on approved projects in Hawaii and Panama, additional antiaircraft and seacoast searchlights were provided, an underground ammunition storage depot was constructed, firing positions for railway and minor caliber guns were built, and work was continued on construction of important access roads to defense positions.

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Patrol Planes

The Navy this week revealed that it had definitely committed itself to an extensive program of replacing destroyers with patrol planes in scouting work.

When it was first announced, in October, flying boats would be substituted for destroyers in this work the step was regarded as a tentative one, but now the Navy has put its full stamp of approval on the project.

The Navy will "ferry" 18 patrol planes, one squadron and six spare patrol planes, to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on or about January 19. The addition of 18 planes to the air force at Pearl Harbor will bring the air strength of that base up to 86 planes, 78 of which will be long range patrol planes, according to published reports.

The increasing tendency in the Navy to replace destroyers with these patrol ships for scouting duty is regarded as one of the most significant steps in fleet organization in recent times. For years, the idea of using patrol planes for this work has been under experiment. Naval officials and fleet commanders, officers of the line and old school sea-fighters were at first doubtful as to even the eventual value of airplanes with the fleet.

The officers of the line, however, finally agreed that planes had a definite place in the fleet, not only on aircraft carriers but also on ships of the line.

However, the Navy had for some time been considering the idea of substituting giant patrol planes for destroyers as "eyes of the scouting fleet," provided planes of great enough size could be made practicable. Naval engineers turned to with vigor, designing plane after plane, each of increased size and greater cruising range and more self-sufficient.

To make the plan practicable, a gigantic task was undertaken. Armament had to be devised, for no existing types could be used. Stress and strain problems without number beset the engineers. Tremendous motive power was needed, accompanied by enough wing spread to allow for a heavy cargo.

After countless experiments, beginning on August 25, 1917, at which time Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, then Chief Constructor of the Navy, in a memorandum to Naval Constructor J. C. Hunseker, his assistant for aeronautics, outlined the project, that has recently been completed.

Admiral Taylor said:

"The United States motor gives good promise of being a success, and if we can push ahead on the aeroplane end, it seems that the submarine menace could be abated, even if not destroyed, from the air."

"The ideal solution would be flying boats or the equivalent, that would be able to keep the sea, or the air, in any weather, and also able to fly across the Atlantic to avoid difficulties of delivery, etc."

"Please think it over very carefully, particularly as to the method of procedure to develop something as close to the ideal as possible."

How Admiral Taylor's recommendations have borne fruit is best seen by the numerous long distance flights made by Naval patrol planes in the last few years.

The January 19 flight will be the greatest movement of long range patrol ships in the Navy's history.

The evolution of the type has gone through various stages. It was recommended at first that these ships be equipped with depth charges to combat submarines, but evidently the Navy has discarded the idea.

The latest type patrol planes are capable of following a submarine for great periods of time, directing it to the attention of the cruisers and advising the cruisers, by radio, of its presence and movements.

With the proving that patrol planes are a very valuable adjunct to the scouting fleet, came also the discovery of just how badly the Navy needed tenders for her giant birds.

Ranking Naval officials have expressed themselves to the effect that "the Navy's greatest need today is for modern, fast and capable aircraft tenders to care for the flying boats of the fleet." Some even said that aircraft

tenders were needed before battleships or cruisers.

Early last month, a contract was let to the New York Shipbuilding Company for the construction of one seaplane tender, but in view of the present world situation, Naval officials expressed themselves as unsatisfied with the number of aircraft tenders available in case of hostilities.

The Navy now has only one large aircraft tender, the Wright, and nine smaller ones that in reality are not much more than sea-going tugs. The type of tender needed will be an elaborate one. It must be capable of carrying a large supply of fuel and spare parts. It must have complete shop equipment, able to duplicate almost any part on a patrol plane. There must be quarters aboard for the crews of all seaplanes attached, and a fully equipped hospital aboard.

So extensive is the Navy's interest in the patrol plane as a scouting auxiliary, that officials in Washington predict that the Navy will ask Congress for additional funds for patrol planes and tenders in the near future.

The January 19 flight will transfer 90 officers and men, and cover 2400 miles.

The largest mass flight made thus far by the Navy was the delivery of fourteen planes early this month to Coco Solo from San Diego. Two flights were made to Honolulu early this year but involved only 12 planes each.

The range of these patrol planes enables them to cruise as far as Midway Island, the trans-Pacific clipper base, and return without stops.

These planes will not, of course, have the fire power of a destroyer. It has been pointed out, however, that their greater mobility and speed, coupled with the bomb sight that the Navy claims is the best in the world, will make them a dangerous enemy for light surface or undersea craft.

One of the most remarkable points in this program is the distance that the United States has advanced in this new conception of aircraft work with the fleet over any other nation.

Self Sufficiency of Hawaii

Stressing the fact that there is produced on the island of Oahu only 15 per cent of the food consumed there, Maj. Gen. Andrews Moses, commanding the Hawaiian Department, in an address December 7 at a "Taro luncheon" at Schofield Barracks, asserted that the development of a local diversified agriculture to a much greater extent than that which pertains at present is essential "from an economic viewpoint, from a practical viewpoint, which must take into consideration emergencies, and from a defense viewpoint, in which it is vital."

General Moses also announced that the entire garrison of very nearly 20,000 men is now eating taro blend bread every day and will continue to do so for a considerable period of time.

The Taro luncheon demonstrated the many uses of taro in a meal. The menu for the luncheon was as follows:

Pork Sausage	Taro Hot Cakes
Taro Rolls	Taro Toast Hors-d' Oeuvre
Taro Buns	Fresh Country Butter
Taro Cake	Maple Syrup
Taro Doughnuts	Taro Cookies
Taro Pudding (3 kinds)	Taro Cup Cakes
Taro Brown Bread	
Taro Bread (7½% Taro Flour)	
Taro Bread (15% Taro Flour)	
Taro (Army) Field Bread	
Taro Ice Cream	
Taroco	

In his address General Moses stated: The development of a local food producing industry is one of the most important and most desirable developments for the well being of the civilian community both in peace and in any major emergency. It is of primary importance when the defense of these islands is considered.

At the present time, there is produced on the island of Oahu only 15% of the food consumed on this island. The entire remaining 85% is shipped in either from the mainland or from the outlying islands. Reserve stocks of food normally on hand are only sufficient to last a very short period of time. The feeding of the civilian population of the island of

Oahu is a matter which has given me much concern, for regardless of peace or war, the people must be adequately fed. I have therefore watched with great interest all developments leading to an increase in the production of diversified food crops on the island of Oahu. The development of a local diversified agriculture to a much greater extent than that which pertains at present, is essential from an economic viewpoint, from a practical viewpoint, which must take into consideration emergencies, and from a defense viewpoint, in which it is vital.

Recent developments in the utilization of taro represent the most successful effort, to date, to develop local food producing capabilities. It is for this reason most worthy of the support of all the elements of this community.

The Army's part in this most desirable result has been that of supplying an experimental laboratory for mass production and the determination of palatability, keeping qualities and other practical consideration essential to the final success of the experiment. As an experimental laboratory for mass production, and as a means of determining the palatability and practicability of taro products, the Army is especially valuable. Our soldiers represent a cross section of the American people, a group of young Americans from every state, and community throughout the United States.

The first Army test of the practical use of taro flour took place over a year ago in August, 1936. At that time, the Fort Shafter Bakery baked approximately 500 loaves of bread containing a blend of taro and wheat flour. The results of this test were highly encouraging, so considerable quantities of taro flour were purchased for use in the production and issue of taro blend bread on a larger scale.

This second and more complete test took place both at Schofield Barracks and at Fort Shafter. Sufficient taro blend bread was produced in order to provide bread for 5,000 men for a period of one month. In this test, half of the bread issued to each company was of the standard type of white bread normally issued for the consumption of soldiers in the Army, the other half was taro blend bread. This second test clearly demonstrated that there are no technical difficulties which would prevent the use of taro flour in making bread for troops. From the reports of this test, it appeared that fully half of the soldiers preferred taro blend bread to white bread; only 15 to 20% definitely preferred white bread. The remaining group was apparently perfectly satisfied with either of the two types of bread.

In order to further extend the scope of this experiment and to make improvements in the baking process as well as to learn more as to the practical features pertaining to the issue and care of this type of bread, the Hawaiian Department is now conducting an experiment which includes every soldier on the Island. The entire garrison of very nearly 20,000 men, is now eating taro blend bread every day and will continue to do so for a considerable period of time. Just as in previous tests, the individual soldier still has the opportunity to choose and eat white bread if he so desires, for the taro blend bread issued to each organization constitutes 1/3 of the total bread provided for it.

Although the present test has not yet been completed, it can be stated that these mass experiments have definitely proven the following:

1. Taro blend bread is entirely palatable to Caucasian tastes.

2. The production of taro blend bread is entirely feasible and practicable from the technical baking viewpoint.

3. The use of taro flour permits the retention in the bread of an additional amount of moisture which adds materially to the palatability of the bread and which improves the keeping qualities under normal conditions.

4. To many persons, the texture and flavor of taro products is highly attractive, however, that is something which you will shortly be able to determine for yourself.

Naval Dental Officers Hosts

Dental Officers of the Third Naval District acted as hosts to the Oral Surgery Section of the Second District Dental Society of New York at a meeting held Dec. 16 at the Officers' Mess Rooms, Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Included among them were Comdr. Frank Tichy (DC), Comdr. Clark E. Morrow (DC), Lt. Comdr. Claude Angonnet, Lt. (jg) J. J. Hilt (DC), Lt. (jg) E. T. Brenna (DC).

There was an inspection of the Dental Headquarters following by refreshments at the Officers' Mess and a turkey dinner. The scientific session was marked by a symposium on the subjects, "The Naval Dental Officer Afloat," and "The Naval Dental Officer Ashore," and essays by Commander Morrow and Lieutenant Hilt. Clinics concluded the evening with one on "Surgical Period-

ontia," Comdr. Theodore O. Peterson (DC), USNR, clinician; and another on "Teeth Involving the Anthrax and Their Surgical Removal," Lt. Francis J. Petrie (DC), USNR, clinician.

Honor General Parker

A resolution of "Commendation and Congratulation" was presented to Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, USA-Ret, at a farewell luncheon given in his honor at the Union League Club, Dec. 21, at Chicago, prior to his departure from that community.

The veteran and civic organizations of Chicago, including the military and naval groups, joined in honoring him with the farewell luncheon. Representatives from all groups were present to wish for him God speed, including the officials of the business organization with which he has been associated for the past year. Col. Harold Sperling, Commander of the Chicago Chapter of the Military Order of the World War, acted as chairman for the occasion.

General Parker has just completed a year's engagement with the Goldblatt Bros. chain of department stores with offices in Chicago, where since his retirement from the Army, September 30, 1936, he has been associated with this company in the temporary capacity of Executive Vice-President for the purpose of advising and applying army administrative and organization methods to their merchandising business. The work for which he was employed having been completed, General Parker will take up certain other interests in the East about the first of the new year.

The Resolution follows:

The American Legion, Department of Illinois to Maj. Gen. Frank Parker:

Whereas, Major General Frank Parker has devoted forty-six years of his life to a military career seldom paralleled in the history of the American Army, consistently distinguishing himself, in peace and war, by a brilliant record in command of troop units, from the platoon to include the army, and in the higher organization and instruction of the United States Army as Instructor at the Command and General Staff School, Director of the Command Course of the Army War College and Assistant Chief of the General Staff for Operations and Training winning likewise international honors not only as a field soldier, but also as a scholar and an authority on military matters, and

Whereas, Major General Parker has at all times deserved the confidence of his superiors and the devotion of his subordinates, officers and men, whose problems, hardships and dangers he has always shared; he commanded throughout the World War, successively and continuously the 18th Infantry, the First Infantry Brigade and the First (Regular) Division, American Expeditionary Forces, each of which units was unsurpassed in the combat record of the American forces; he received commendations and high decorations of his own and Allied governments for both excellence of command and gallantry in action, and

Whereas, Major General Parker has since the World War constantly served the American Legion in various offices and committees post, departmental and national, to include the Commandery of the Philippine Department, American Legion, membership in the National Committee on Defense and membership in the National Executive Committee, and meanwhile has been an outstanding leader in the civic enlightenment of his fellow citizens, and

Whereas, Major General Parker has marched in the ranks of the American Legion and has served tirelessly, with little thought to place or recognition, devoting his remarkable talent and tireless energy to organizing the citizen support of the American Legion, and has led the effort for sound and reasonable national defense, in the success of which effort he has been the foremost single factor.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the American Legion, Department of Illinois, through its Executive Committee meeting in Chicago, Illinois, this 7th day of November, 1937, com-

mends and congratulates Major General Frank Parker upon his unprecedented career as a soldier, Legionnaire, and devoted citizen and here records its deep appreciation of his distinguished example and inspiration.

Mary Stanley N. Y., was ada, Aug. 5 and died Dec. 22, 1937. United States with her is survived. Partridge Jane, 10, Clara B. A. C. S. brother, Ington, held from Sund

Mr. W. Md., fati CE, died Mr. Wood active in

General MacArthur to Continue in Post

Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, according to press dispatches from Manila, announced Dec. 31, that he would continue as military advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth after his retirement from the Army.

Naval Aircraft in Alaska

The Navy is considering increasing the naval aviation facilities in Alaska. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Edison reported this week.

In a letter to Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress, Mr. Edison stated:

Certain buildings at the Naval Radio Station, Sitka, Alaska, have been rehabilitated for use of personnel of patrol planes operating from tenders.

At present there is under consideration the rehabilitation of certain facilities of the old Naval Radio Station, Woody Island, Kodiak, for a similar purpose.

The Navy Department is also studying the possibility of stationing a small number of seaplanes at Unalaska.

Name Tenders

The Navy Department announced yesterday that the new seaplane tender, AV-4, will be named the *Curtiss*, after Glenn Hammond Curtiss, an aviation pioneer. The Navy already has tenders named *Wright* and *Langley*. The destroyer tender, AD-14, will be called *Dixie*, the second vessel to bear that name.

Admiral Smith Retires

Rear Admiral Arthur St. Clair Smith, USN, was retired from the Naval service, Dec. 31. Admiral Smith was born in Iowa on December 31, 1873, and entered the Naval Academy from that state on September 6, 1893.

He is a graduate of the Naval War College, Senior Course, and holds a special letter of commendation from the Navy Department for his service during the World War. On November 23, 1916, he took over his present duty as Commandant of the 12th Naval District and the Naval Operating Base at San Francisco. Admiral Smith has spent 22 years of his Naval service at sea, holding battleship division command with the fleet, and various important shore commands, including Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Overseas Cap Wear Authorized

The War Department this week announced changes in Army Regulations authorizing personnel of tank, motorized and mechanized units to wear the field cap heretofore only authorized for the Air Corps.

Circular No. 87, issued Dec. 28, provides as follows:

Pending the printing of changes in AR 60-33, December 31, 1926, paragraph 9b of those regulations is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

(b) Cap, field, for personnel of the Air Corps and of tank, motorized, and mechanized units. (1) In general—To be of standard design overseas cap with curtain, with a piping around the edge of the curtain as indicated in (2) below.

(2) Ornamentation.

(a) Officers—Piping of the color of arm.

(b) Enlisted men—No piping.

(3) Insignia—Personnel in units which have been authorized to wear distinctive insignia may wear them on the left side, 1 inch from front of cap and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from bottom edge of cap, subject to the provisions of paragraph 48c, AR 600-40.

OBITUARIES

Mary Weir Partridge, wife of Capt. Stanley N. Partridge, QMC, Ft. Ontario, N. Y., was born in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 29, 1891. She became ill Dec. 5 and died in the Oswego City Hospital, Dec. 22. Mrs. Partridge came to the United States as a small child and lived with her family in Tacoma, Wash. She is survived by her husband, Captain Partridge, and three children, Helen, 11; Jane, 10, and John, 5. Her mother, Mrs. Clara B. Weir, of Seattle, her sister Mrs. A. C. Sturley of Glendale, Calif. and a brother, John M. Weir, Raymond, Washington, also survive her. Services were held from the Connell mortuary, Oswego, on Sunday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Walter A. Wood, Sr., of Baltimore, Md., father of Maj. Walter A. Wood, Jr., CEC, died at Baltimore on Dec. 21, 1937. Mr. Wood in his younger days had been active in National Guard affairs in north-

eastern Pennsylvania, was an outstanding pistol and rifle shot and during the Spanish American War, as a Major in the Pennsylvania Guard, commanded a battalion of Infantry recruited largely from Welch coal miners of the Scranton area.

—o—

The service at large and the many personal friends of Major Alfred E. Waller suffered a distinct loss when notified of his death in an airplane accident at Langley Field, Virginia, on December 11, 1937.

Major Waller, lost his life, when the plane he was piloting caught fire in flight and crashed when he attempted to make a landing. He was removed from the burning wreckage before his clothing caught fire.

Major Waller was born at Morganfield, Ky., February 20, 1894. He attended Vanderbilt University for three years. Following his enlistment on December 8, 1917, in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, he graduated from the ground course at the School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, Texas, February 23, 1918.

After several week's duty at the Aviation Concentration Camp at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, he was ordered to Park Field, Tenn., for flying training. Passing his tests as a Reserve Military Aviator, he was commissioned a second Lieutenant in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, on May 14, 1918.

Following attendance at the Arment School at Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, from July 3 to 24, 1918, he was transferred to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., for advanced training as a Pursuit pilot.

Due to the destruction of Gerstner Field as the results of a hurricane, Major Waller was transferred to Rockwell Field, Coronado, Calif., to continue his Pursuit training, completing same on October 26, 1918. He remained at Rockwell Field, serving as Supply Officer, until August 14, 1919, when he was transferred to March Field, Riverside, Calif., where he served as a flying instructor among other duties.

Following his appointment as a second Lieutenant in the Air Service, Regular Army, July 1, 1920, he was transferred to Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., where he served as Post Exchange Officer. In June, 1922, he was assigned to duty at Crissy Field, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and in the following September he was assigned to foreign service with the 3rd Pursuit Squadron at Clark Field, Philippine Islands.

From Aug. 1924, to May, 1927, Major Waller was stationed at the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, serving at various times as Commanding Officer of the 52nd School Squadron; Engineering Officer, 51st Squadron; Flying Instructor and Director of Flying Instruction.

After attending the Air Corps Technical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., from August, 1931, to June, 1932, Major Waller, upon graduation, was assigned to Langley Field, Va., serving as Commanding Officer of the 35th Pursuit Squadron and later as Operations Officer of the 8th Pursuit Group.

In the operation of the Air Mail by the Army Air Corps, Major Waller was placed in charge of Section II of the Eastern Zone, comprising the route from Chicago, Ill., to Jacksonville, Fla., and the Richmond, Va., to New Orleans, La., Section of the Newark, N. J. to New Orleans route, with headquarters at Candler Field, Atlanta, Ga.

Major Waller performed a various assortment of duties at Langley Field, but during most of his over four years tour at this field he commanded the 35th Pursuit Squadron. For brief periods he served as Supply Officer of the Squadron; as Operations Officer of the 8th Pursuit Group; as Commanding Officer of the 33rd Pursuit Squadron and as Executive and Operations Officer of the Second Wing.

After graduating from the one-year course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in June, 1937, Major Waller returned to Langley Field for duty. His total flying time exceeded 3000 hours.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ABRAMS—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., December 22, 1937, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Creighton William Abrams, Jr., Cav., USA, Noel Abrams.

CALHOUN—Born at West Point, N. Y., December 28, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Tyler Calhoun, Jr., FA, USA, a daughter, Ethel Treadwell, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Felix Emmanuel, Inf., USA.

HOBBS—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 19, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. Ira E. Hobbs, USA, a daughter, Nancy Mary.

KERR—Born at Ft. Jay Station Hospital, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1937, to Maj. and Mrs. D. R. Kerr, Inf., a daughter, Louise Davison Kerr.

MULLEN—Born at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., December 26, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William J. Mullen, Jr., Inf., USA, a son, William J. Mullen, III, grandson of Col. and Mrs. George W. Cook, MC, USA.

RASMUSSEN—Born at Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 26, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Kai E. Rasmussen, CAC, USA, a son, Kai E. Jr.

SMITH—Born at Ft. Mills, (P. I.) Post Hospital, Oct. 31, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. James W. Smith, PS, (CAC), USA, a daughter, Anna Christina Smith.

SORLEY—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Merrow E. Sorley, CE, USA, a daughter, Judith Manard; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Lewis S. Sorley, USA-Ret.

WHITE—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 2, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Marshall White, a son, Francis Marshall White, Jr., grandson of Comdr. and Mrs. James Lee Brown, (DC), USA.

Married

BROWN-LEIGH—Married at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 24, 1937, Miss Sarah Leigh, daughter of Mrs. L. B. Leigh, to 2nd Lt. Harold McDonald Brown, Inf., USA, of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

FARWELL-RICHARDSON—Married at Pitman, N. J., Dec. 22, 1937, Miss Emilie Richardson to Lt. (jg) Charles Bradford Farwell, USA, son of Capt. and Mrs. Neal Bradford Farwell, (SC), USA.

GRISWOLD-KELLEY—Married at Jasper, Ala., December 25, 1937, Miss Marie Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Kelley, to Mr. George Matile Griswold, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. O. W. Griswold, Inf., USA.

HAMMOND-BUNYON—Married in St. James Church, New York City, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1937, Miss Jane Allen Runyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Jr., to 1st Lt. Thomas West Hammond, Jr., Inf., USA, son of Mrs. Thomas West Hammond, and the late Colonel Hammond.

HINES-WALKER—Married at the Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., Dec. 29, 1937, Miss Marjorie Walker, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Walker, Jr., OD, USA, to 2nd Lt. John Brockenbrough Randolph Hines, EA, USA.

JENKINS-BARNARD—Married at Westfield, N. J., Dec. 25, 1937, Miss Dorothy Barnard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Pettibone Barnard, and sister of Cadet Harvey Pettibone Barnard, Jr., USMA, and Cadet Carlton Milton Barnard, USMA, to Dr. Eben Kelly Jenkins.

MacGREGOR-JUDSON—Married at St. Mary's Church, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1937, Mrs. Frances R. D. Judson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. Dennis, of Chicago, to Lt. (jg) Edgar John MacGregor, 3d, USA.

SCANLAND - MEREDITH—Married at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1937, Miss Sarah Virginia Meredith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Meredith, Jr., of Centerville, Md., to Mr. Robert B. Scanland, son of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Scanland, USN.

SNOWDEN-ARNOLD—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, Calif., Dec. 20, 1937, Miss Lois Elizabeth Arnold, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry H. Arnold, AC, USA, to Lt. (jg) Ernest M. Showden, USA, of the class of 1932, U. S. Naval Academy, now attached to Fighting Squadron 4 of the USS Ranger.

SURLES-BRYDEN—Married at the Post Chapel, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Miss Ellen Bryden, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden, USA, to 2nd Lt. Alexander Day Surles, Jr., Cav., USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander Day Surles, (Cav.), GSC, USA.

WHEELER-SCRIVER—Married at Glen-

dale, Calif., recently, Miss Mary Louise Scriver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scriver of Los Angeles, Calif., to Ens. Frank Knowles B. Wheeler, USN.

WYLIE-CHAPMAN—Married at Round Bay, Md., Dec. 18, 1937, Miss Nancy Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norwell P. Chapman, of Round Bay, to Lt. (jg) William N. Wylie, USN.

Died

BAKER—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1937, the Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War.

BOYD—Died at Memorial Hospital, Cumberland, Md., Nov. 16, 1937, Sgt. Maj. William Jhent Boyd, USMC-Ret.

EMMONS—Died at Huntington, W. Va., December 30, 1937, Mr. Carlton Delos Emmons, father of Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, AC, USA.

FORD—Died in New York City December 28, 1937, Maj. Andrew W. Ford, MI-Ret., USA.

GAILLARD—Died at her home at 1661 Crescent Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1937, Mrs. Katherine David Gaillard, widow of Col. David Dubose Gaillard, CE, USA.

GLASS—Died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1937, Lt. James Glass, USN-Ret.

IMOBERSTEG—Died at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Dec. 3, 1937, QM Sgt. William Tell Imobersteg, USMC.

JORDAN—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1937, Capt. Thomas Branch Jordan, USMC.

LANKFORD—Died at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 27, 1937, Menelius Lankford, who served as an ensign in the Naval air service in the World War, and who formerly was a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

MAYER—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1937, Lt. Peter Charles Mayer, an officer of the Naval Reserve during the World War.

MOON—Died at Old Point Comfort, Va., November 18, 1937, Maj. Odas Moon, AC, USA.

NOEL—Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1937, Florencie M. Noël, widow of Comdr. York Noël, USN, daughter of the late Rear Adm. William A. Kirkland, USN, and Constance Gowland, and beloved mother of Geraldine N. Whittlesey. Interment was at the Naval Academy Cemetery Dec. 2, 1937.

PARTRIDGE—Died in Oswego City Hospital, Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1937, Mary Weir Partridge, wife of Capt. Stanley N. Partridge, QMC, USA.

PROCTOR—Died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 18, 1937, Mrs. Sara E. Proctor, mother of Mrs. Sterling, wife of Lt. P. R. Sterling, USN.

RATHGEN—Died at Camp John Hay, P. I., December 28, 1937, Maj. Herman F. Rathgen, Cav., USA.

STEEVER—Died at the Waverly Nursing Home, Montgomery County, Md., December 28, 1937, Mrs. Julia B. Steever, widow of Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever, USA-Ret., niece of Admiral J. Beaumont, and mother of Col. Edward Z. Steever, of Washington, D. C.

WATKINS—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1937, Lt. Milton Whitney Watkins, USN-Ret.

WHIPPLE—Died at her residence, 106 East 37th Street, New York City, Dec. 26, 1937, Mrs. Charles William Whipple, widow of Col. Charles William Whipple, USA, granddaughter of the late Adm. Theodore Bailey, USN, and mother of Col. Sherburne Whipple, AGD, USA.

WILLIAMS—Died at Foxboro, Mass., Dec. 30, 1937, Miss Louise Williams, sister of Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, USMC, and of Lt. Col. Charles F. Williams, CE, USA.

WOOD—Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1937, Mr. Walter A. Wood, sr., father of Maj. Walter A. Wood, Jr., CE, USA.

ZEREGA—Died at Leesburg, Va., Dec. 29, 1937, Miss Emily A. Zerenga, daughter of the late Alfred L. B. Zerenga, Acting Master, USN.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Support for changes in the Merchant Marine Act, proposed by the U. S. Maritime Commission, to make possible the upbuilding of the American merchant marine is advocated in a report of the Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued this week.

A fair and consistent attitude of the government on the matter of subsidies, irrespective of changes at any time in the national administration; modifications in the law which will put American shipping lines on a parity with foreign competitors on essential trade routes; and government supervision that will not interfere with flexibility of operations, and regarded by the committee as cardinal requirements for a successful merchant marine program.

The recommendations of the Chamber's committee, under the chairmanship of James A. Farrell, are as follows:

"To the Commission's program for a systematic and non-spectacular rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, your Merchant Marine Committee urges that the Chamber give full and continuous support.

"It is gratifying to note that the Commission will exert every reasonable effort to attract private capital to the shipping industry. Changes in the law to that end should be supported.

"The Commission has made it clear that if private capital is to be attracted to the shipping industry, assurance must be given that the Government's attitude on the matter of subsidies will be fair and consistent irrespective of changes at any time in the national administration; that American operators on essential trade routes will, as a matter of national policy, be placed on a parity with their foreign competitors; and that Government supervision will not interfere with the flexibility of operation necessary to an industry such as shipping.

"The expensive and unsatisfactory experience with Government-owned shipping in the years following the World War argues strongly against Government ownership and Government operation.

"Since the Commission is itself opposed to any spectacular shipbuilding program, and since it already has written assurances that 60 new vessels will be constructed over a 5-year period, by the nine companies reasonably assured of continued subsidies under the present Act, provided certain amendments are made, it would appear to be a wise policy to continue on the basis of encouraging private construction and private operation, without committing the Commission definitely to any program of Government construction.

"Your Committee also believes that no amendment at this time should be made in the Act with respect to the basis upon which ships might be constructed in foreign shipyards. It would appear better to wait until experience under the present Act has made available comparative data upon which a definite policy might be established.

"Among recommendations of the Commission in the direction of meeting the practical needs of a privately-owned and operated merchant marine might be cited those which would liberalize requirements as to recapture of "excess profits"; permit companies to increase their financial reserves; give the Commission power to waive salary limita-

tions when in the public interest; protect contractors against cancellation of subsidies without just cause; liberalize to 25 per cent of the foreign cost the down payment required on new vessel construction; and give the Commission wider discretion in the matter of subsidiaries and foreign-flag affiliations of companies receiving operating-differential subsidies.

"Your Committee, in closing, urges continued National Chamber activity in making more widely known the needs of our merchant marine, the plans for solving them, and the importance of adhering to a systematic and orderly program."

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 23, 1937.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Edwin K. Smith, CAC, No. 16. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Louis R. Dougherty, FA, No. 17.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Robert K. Whitson, Inf., No. 22. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Otto F. Lange, Inf., No. 23.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Edgar A. Jarman, JAGD, No. 37. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—William G. Burt, Inf., No. 38.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

Non-Promotion List

Chaplain (Major) Thomas J. Lehman, USA, promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. Chaplain (Major) Claude S. Harkey, USA, promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

January 1, 1938

Line

Rear Adm. Forde A. Todd, Capt. Mark C. Bowman, Comdr. Stanley D. Jupp, Lt. Comdr. Edward C. Forsyth, Lt. Paul P. Blackburn, Jr., Lt. (jg) Charles R. Ware.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ullys R. Webb, Capt. Frank H. Haigler, Comdr. Joseph B. Logue, Lt. Comdr. John F. Luton, Lt. Cari V. Green, Jr., Lt. (jg) Joseph M. Hanner.

Dental Corps

Capt. Ronald Barber, Comdr. Henry R. Delaney, Lt. Comdr. Theodore D. Allen, Lt. Richard H. Barrett, Jr., Lt. (jg) Kenneth D. Urban.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Capt. Harvey B. Ransdell, Comdr. James D. Boyle, Lt. Comdr. George W. Bauernschmidt, Lt. Jack Agnew, Lt. (jg) Richard S. Klunk, Ens. John Vinn, Jr.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Albert E. Stone, Lt. Comdr. Emerson G. Hangen, Lt. David L. Quinn, Lt. (jg) Emil F. Redman.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Capt. Thomas B. Richey, Comdr. Joseph W. Fowler, Lt. Comdr. Milo R. Williams, Lt. Marvin H. Glantz, Lt. (jg) George C. Wells.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Archibald L. Parsons, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. Henry P. Needham, Lt. Henry G. Clark, Lt. (jg) Ernest S. Bathke.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

December 30, 1937

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General

James J. Meade James J. Meade

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FINANCE

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Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel
John W. Thomason, Jr.	John T. Walker
Major	Major
William L. Bales	Edwin J. Farrell
Captains	Captains
Edward B. Carney	Albert J. Keller
First Lieutenant	First Lieutenant
John E. Weber	John E. Weber

Financial Digest

With the recession continuing—General Motors laid off 30,000 employees this week—the Administration has renewed its war upon Big Business. At the latest press conferences, the President assailed "some" business executives, and accused the newspapers of "spreading fear." His remarks are responsible for the view that Assistant Attorney General Jackson spoke the presidential mind in two speeches just delivered. In one this New Deal official denounced monopolies as responsible for the recession, and demanded action to control them, and in the other he insisted Big Business had inaugurated a strike and was using the recession as a "cudgel to whack concessions out of the Government." Through the Senate Committee investigating the causes of unemployment, business executives and bankers are to be cross-examined, and efforts will be made to show they deliberately brought about the depression in order to prevent the enactment of further social and economic reforms. With such a prospect it is clear the recent negotiations between the President and the public utilities and other industries will prove abortive. The President will deliver three important pronouncements next week—his annual message, his budget message, and his Jackson day speech on January 8. It is predicted he will hold Big Business responsible for the slump, although at the same time he will recommend modifications of the surplus-profits and capital gain taxes. His budget message will show proposed expenditures for the next fiscal year of approximately 6.6 billion dollars, with cuts in roads, CCC and veterans' benefits, but his figures will be subject to change dependent upon whether or not increased unemployment will occur. It will be recalled that in his message to Congress when the extra session opened, he declared if business should fail to take up the slack in employment, the government would. In his annual message, the President will recommend the enactment of the measures which failed during the extra session, the farm and housing bills, which are in conference, and the wage-hour bill, which the House returned to the Labor committee, the executive reorganization bill, which is on the Senate calendar, and the regional conservation bill. The last named bill, under study in the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, will not, when reported, contain any provisions limiting the confidence which Congress reposes in the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

The relations of the President and the Congress will be tense during the regular session opening on Monday. A year ago, the President addressed the same Congress eager to do his bidding. The Supreme Court issue caused enthusiastic Roosevelt democrats to turn upon the White House, and presidential defeat followed. The refusal of the House to pass the wage-hour legislation, the sullen passage of farm bills not approved by Congress, farm leaders or the President, the failure of other administration legislation, are the consequences of the raising of this issue. Congress intends to help business. It wanted to abolish or modify the surplus-profits and capital gain taxes during the extra session, but the President, upon the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, refused to permit such action. Whether the President recommends such legislation or not—as said above he will do so—Congress will overwhelmingly grant this business relief. As to further anti-trust legislation, the President announced some months ago that a commission to investigate the entire matter would be created. This proposal apparently was forgotten. Now it is charged in order to avoid responsibility for the depression, the monopoly issue is to be revived, and the reform the President is said to favor is the federal licensing of all corporations doing an interstate business. The reversion by the Administration to a hostile attitude toward Big Business caused further drops in stock prices. Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland statistician, predicts the present decline in business will reach bottom during the first half of the New Year, and that the year's business will be generally poor, dropping from an average of 109 in 1937 to 90. He estimates that automobile production for 1938 will fall off from 25 to 35 per cent, index of wholesale prices will drop from 86 to 80, and the volume of freight traffic will be reduced from 12 to 24 per cent.

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

The Panay Incident

(Continued from Page 358)

mander of the flying force has a significance of special importance.

It is my fervent hope that the fact will be fully appreciated by the Government of the United States that this drastic step has been taken solely because of the sincere desire of the Japanese government to safeguard the rights and interests of the United States and other third powers.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed.) KOKI HIROTA.

U. S. Note

Following is the text of the note dispatched by the Department of State today to the American Ambassador at Tokio, Joseph C. Grew, for presentation to the Japanese government:

The government of the United States refers to its note of December 14, the Japanese government's note of December 14 and the Japanese government's note of December 24 in regard to the attack by Japanese armed forces upon the USS Panay and three American merchant ships.

In this government's note of December 14 it was stated that "the government of the United States requests and expects of the Japanese government a formally recorded expression of regret, an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will ensure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever."

In regard to the first two items of the request made by the government of the United States, the Japanese government's note of December 24 reaffirms statements made in the Japanese government's note of December 14 which read, "The Japanese government regrets most profoundly that it (the present incident) has caused damages to the United States' man-of-war and ships and casualties among those on board, and desire to present hereby sincere apologies. The Japanese government will make indemnifications for all the losses and will deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident." In regard to the third item of the request made by the government of the United States, the Japanese government's note of December 24 recites certain definite and specific steps which the Japanese government has taken to ensure, in words of that note, "against infringement of, or unwarranted interference with, the rights and interests of the United States and other third powers," and states that "the Japanese government are thus endeavoring to preclude absolutely all possibility of the recurrence of incidents of a similar character."

The government of the United States observed with satisfaction the promptness with which the Japanese government in its note of December 14 admitted responsibility, expressed regret, and offered amends.

The government of the United States regards the Japanese government's account, as set forth in the Japanese government's note of December 24, of action taken by it as responsive to the request made by the government of the United States in this government's note of December 14.

With regard to the facts of the origins, causes and circumstances of the incident, the Japanese government indicates in its note of December 24 the conclusion at which the Japanese government, as a result of its investigation, has arrived. With regard to these same matters, the government of the United States relies on the report of findings of the court of inquiry of the United States Navy, a copy of which has been communicated officially to the Japanese government.

It is the earnest hope of the government of the United States that the steps which the Japanese government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks upon or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals, interests or property in China.

Insurance Solicitation

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is in receipt of the following:

To Whom It May Concern:
It having been brought to my attention that the name of the Army Mutual Aid Association as well as my own name are being used by a solicitor who is endeavoring to sell to Army officers stock in a new life insurance company, this opportunity is taken to advise that neither this office nor myself nor any one else connected with this office has approved or recommended the new or proposed company or any officer or representative of it. Neither have we authorized any one connected with it to quote any opinions of ours.

R. D. LaGarde,
Maj., USA-Ret., Secretary, Army Mutual Aid Association.

Educational Orders

Enactment of the "educational orders" bill at the coming regular session of Congress will be strongly pressed by War Department officials as a vital link in their war plans for mobilization of industry.

Authority to give small contracts for essential war equipment to selected manufacturers to prepare them to convert their factories into munitions plants in time of war has been desired by the War Department for years. A decade ago, a report was submitted to Congress by the then Secretary of War Dwight W. Davis, urging passage of legislation of this character. Today, however, this desire has become an urgent necessity, for plans for conversion of commercial plants into arsenals have reached a point where practical experience on the part of their workmen and the accumulation of the necessary jigs, dies and gauges is required.

The House Military Affairs Committee is expected to consider the Smith bill, providing such an educational orders program, early in the regular session. It will have before it the record of testimony taken in 1928 when the Davis report was submitted to Congress. War Department officials will probably be called to furnish additional data. The Davis report, in explaining the need for the legislation, said:

The proposed legislation should be enacted into law for the following reasons:

When the two above-quoted laws are considered in connection with our plans for industrial mobilization and procurement in time of war, including our desire to build up munitions production capacity in our private plants, it will be seen that if strictly construed as they must be, they are very detrimental. Our industrial mobilization plans contemplate the placing of our war requirements not only with our arsenals but also with the various commercial plants. The arsenals will be given schedules which will utilize their maximum capacity in war, but these will by no means meet our requirements, and the majority of these requirements have been allocated to commercial plants which have accepted schedules of production.

It is the desire of the War Department to further in every way the war plans and preparations of these commercial plants so as to facilitate their rapid conversion from peace to war production. This, of course, involves giving the plants specifications, drawings, and manufacturing information, but these alone are not sufficient. In addition, each plant should receive as far as possible a small order for the manufacture of the articles which they will be called upon to manufacture in time of war. Only by obtaining experience in such a way can it develop and keep alive the art of manufacture, including the design for the necessary machine tools, gauges, dies, jigs, fixtures, etc.

However, the present legal requirements concerning competitive bidding make it impracticable to place such educational orders with the particular plants to which we have allocated our war schedules; for, should it be necessary to conform to competitive bids on the manufacture of groups of material, low bids for such manufacture might frequently be received from concerns which would actually have no interest in the industrial program and would merely utilize such work to fill in during periods of depression. Again, other concerns which have the experience necessary would compete and it would be necessary to place manufacture with them without advantage of the United States.

The above-quoted section 5a of the national defense act also makes it impracticable to place such educational orders, because, in many cases, our existing arsenals are capable of manufacturing the article desired at a price which can not be met by the commercial plants. The arsenals probably are continually manufacturing the particular article and commercial plants are obliged to accept this educational order in a form which is to them more or less experimental, and hence their bids are higher than the production cost at the arsenal.

Women Organize

Incorporation of the Regular Veterans' Woman's Association, as a non-political, non-profiting, non-sectarian corporation under the laws of Congress in the District of Columbia, has been announced. The organization gave 5182 Fulton street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., as its national headquarters.

The announcement was made by Mrs. Mary E. Williams, president, with the declaration "that when our sons and husbands, now soldiers and sailors are returning but \$21 a month for 24 hours per day, and CCC enrollees receive \$30 a month for approximately 7 hours work per day, it was high time that the wives

and mothers of service men 'did something' about it." The statement continued:

"Securing an adjustment of this disgraceful service pay situation is but one angle of our work, as one of our lads losing a leg in China from a shell explosion could receive but \$37 a month while we pay our World War disabled, suffering from a like disability, regardless of where the disability was incurred, from \$90 to \$105, and dependents of Regulars deceased in line of duty receive as low as \$11 a month for the loss of their provider. Such as this, most certainly is not conducive to a high morale of our sons and husbands who are in the first lines of defense of our nation, and certainly the morale of the men in service is as important a phase of our national defense as is the procurement of modern armament. We have brought these lads into the world, and we are bringing their children into the world, and we do not intend to sit idly by any longer and see them remain the 'absolute' forgotten men of our nation, for our men are among the finest Americans this nation has ever known. Obviously they are now serving for love of their vocation, and not for the grossly inadequate pay they receive, and pension they receive when disabled."

Air Corps Supplies

Assistant Secretary of War Johnson, has announced that the Army Air Corps has let the following contracts for the procurement of supplies and materiel:

A contract with the Hamilton Standard Propeller Division, United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn., in the sum of \$36,810.40 for the procurement of blade assemblies for controllable pitch propellers; and an additional contract with the same company in the amount of \$75,000.00 for the procurement of propellers assemblies for constant speed governors.

A contract was let to Wendell Engineering Company, Newark, N. J., in the amount of \$44,922.25, for valve grinders and special tools.

A contract was awarded to Keuffel and Esser Company, Hoboken, N. J., in the amount of \$177,450.00 and to Bausch Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., in the sum of \$45,000.00 for the procurement of two types of drift meters, for installation in Army Air Corps bombardment airplanes now being fabricated.

A contract was approved with the Eclipse Aviation Corporation, East Orange, N. J., in the amount of \$27,778.00 for the procurement of alternator and dynamotor assemblies, for installation in bombardment aircraft now undergoing fabrication or already in service in tactical units.

Letter to the Editor**Fire Insurance in Army**

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Executive Committee of the Army Fire Association of Fort Leavenworth has distributed to the members of the association proposed changes in the constitution to be voted on January 10, 1938.

It is impossible for any one of us to reach the membership except through your columns.

Therefore, I shall appreciate it if you will be so good as to give space to the following which I should like to submit for the consideration of the members of the association:

I have read with much interest the discussion of and the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Army Cooperative Fire Association to be voted on at the Annual Meeting on January 10th. I am opposed to most of the changes. I served as President of the Association for some two and one half years 1925-27. I was a member of the executive committee for four years. My comments are based mostly on that experience.

Our organization is a co-operative one. It depends for its life-membership on the good will of the officer personnel of the Army. Several years ago, we carried on a very active campaign for membership and

I think the record will show that while I was President of the association the membership was built up very materially. In our sales talks, we stressed:

a. Ease with which claims could be prepared and submitted. We thought then and I still think the percentage of dishonest officers in the army negligible. We felt we were dealing with gentlemen. I know the attitude of some in dealing with claims. A few years ago one of our very distinguished members thought silver should not be protected—he owned very little silver but had a fondness for oriental rugs. When another member suggested oriental rugs be put on the list with silver, the gentleman promptly withdrew his amendment. Some claims at times appear excessive but the association is amply protected by the present system. But for the sake of argument suppose some one does get paid more than he should—it's not often and I personally have found officers on the whole are inclined to undervalue rather than the opposite. We seem to have prospered under the present system.

b. Promptness with which claims were paid.

c. Adjusters were own brother officers.

d. Protection almost everywhere.

e. Continuity of policy, i.e. Policy not voided by one fire as they are in Commercial Companies. It is now proposed to change this plan in the proposed amendment to Section 8 Article II.

The proposed changes eliminate most of these advantages of membership in our association. It's quite a large business and commercial companies would like very much to have it. If we do away with these advantages, we may expect a falling off in membership because outside companies will put on a campaign to get this business.

In suggesting the change on claims arising from cigarette fires, the Executive Committee forgets that we carry insurance to protect us from our own carelessness as well as that of our friends. This clause would eliminate, in my estimation, fifty per cent if not more of the small claims. But do we want to cut these out? Our fire losses last year were only some \$26,000 and not one of us was hurt by our assessment. Any of us is likely at any time to have one of these small fires because almost every one smokes and when our guests assemble we cannot watch them all. Of course, we can tighten up on these claims but do we want our association to be run that way?

The change to put in separate persons as Treasurer and Secretary respectively is unnecessary and will only add up our expense of operation. There is not sufficient work for the two. We do not want the association to run to overhead as has the modern Post Exchange. It is cheaper to lose a few dollars once in a while.

I believe it is for the good of the association for members to vote "No" on the entire proposed changes. This notwithstanding that some of the amendments are clarifying and all right. I recommend to the committee that these administrative changes be made a separate recommendation for next year."

Very sincerely yours,

O. P. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Infantry, U. S. Army.

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